ALL TAMILIANS CONFERENCE MADRAS 14 & 15 - 2 -1948

ADDRESS

BY

MR G. D. NAIDU

Delivered on 15-2-1948

All Tamilians Conference

S. I. A. A. Grounds,

MADRAS.

Address

by

MR G. D. NAIDU

Mr President and Friends,

At the outset I request you all to excuse me for speaking in English in a conference arranged by Tamilians for the benefit of Tamilians. I know the Tamil language well, better than some of the Tamil Pundits. As a matter of fact, I have gone through all the books available in print upto 1912 such as *Ilakkanam* (இலக்கணம்=Grammar), *Ilakkiyam* (இலக்கியம்=Literature), Vedanta (வேதாந்தம்), Astrology, Medicine, *Puranas*, *Itihasas* etc., except fiction. After going through all these works, I found out that most of them are useless fiction though in name they are not called as fiction. Yet I found out a few of them to be useful. For example *Naladiar*, *Nanmanikkadigai and Thirukkural* can be mentioned. Even in these three books, all the poems are not necessary for the present day conditions. A few poems in each work are very valuable and the value of the whole world cannot be equal to their value.

in the books of medicine, though several of the prescriptions are crude and suitable only for olden days, some of them are suitable for the present day conditions, which are also most valuable.

However I have to state that the highest valuable wealth of Tamil language of the Tamilians is hidden down in deep well, where the rotten and absurd fiction is filled up to the brim of the well. So on account of this, if any one started to take interest and learn Tamil language, he is not able to reach the bottom to pick up the valuable items, because of too much of absurdity and fictitious matters that surround them. Hence at present conditions, study of such Tamil alone serves no useful purpose. This applies not only to the Tamil language, but to all the Indian languages, whichever contain such fiction.

All my daily activities are carried out in Tamil, except some of the correspondence with the Government and foreign firms. Then, one can ask, when I am so much used to talk and write Tamil, what prompted me now to speak in English. Here, I think it relevant to tell you the extent of my knowledge in English also. I have not been in any college here at any time, for study. During my last tour in foreign countries in the beginning of the war period, i-e in 1940, I got admission in some schools and learnt something more in Engineering subjects, though my application for studentship in 1945 was rejected by the Principal of the Engineering College in our place for the reason of age bar and want of college education according to the rules of our old Government. I am still a nobody in speeches dealing with politics. But

of course I can present my views to others in haphazard English to the extent of being understood by ordinary educated people.

We can understand that making a speech in a foreign tongue is not difficult if we count the number of words used in an hour's talk or writing. If a man knows thirty to sixty eight words in a particular foreign tongue, he can very well tour the area wherein that language is spoken by all. If a man learns 120 to 300 words, he can do commercial business in that area and even deliver ordinary speeches. If only he learns 500 words, he will shine as a very good speaker in case he intends to deliver lectures in that language. Generally as far as my calculation goes, nobody uses more than 700 words of a language in his speech.

Now, if I speak in Tamil, no doubt I can make everyone of you understand my views better. Your understanding alone is not sufficient as the subject concerned here is meant for all South Indians. Other peoples in South India speaking different languages also must understand the aims and viewpoints. Besides, the North Indian people who are at the helm of administration, should be informed of these viewpoints. Therefore I have chosen to speak in English instead of in Tamil. Hence I request you not to misunderstand me even if my explanations are expressed in bad English.

Two years ago, I drafted a series of 11 lectures as under:—

(1) **Music** produces more diseases than the germs of plague, cholera, typhoid or any other single type of disease.

(2) **Astrology** causes a larger number of deaths than typhoid, pneumonia, cholera or any other disease.

(3) **God and Philosophy** create more troubles than those produced by music and astrology combined.

(4) **Spiritualism** produces a larger number of, and more dangerous mad men than the existing ordinary mad men.

(5) **Tamil** creates half cracks and miserable misers.

(6) **Our Duty to the youths**: The present temples, schools and universities should be completely demolished and burnt to ashes.

(7) **Why the present Talkie Films** are not wanted for India for another 25 years?

(8) **Though Time in America** is costly, the time in India is more costly than that of America or any other country in the world.

(9) **A Warning** to the religionists.

(10) **A Warning** to the capitalists and labourers.

(11) **What:India** wants?

I had already delivered all the above mentioned lectures, except the first one and last one. The first one, about music, is reserved for a later date, in a proper place and time, as the subject cannot be understood ordinarily when most people are inmuned

and drowned in Music. Even here if I am to speak on it, I will be considered a semi-crack., Doctors, who have made experiments on blood cells, nerves, glands and other parts of the body may be able to understand to some extent. In America, I had discussion with more than 40 doctors. Only seven or eight of them were able to understand. In Coimbatore I had similar discussion with several doctors and only three of them agreed to my view. In this city itself after a discussion with three of the renowned doctors, only one appreciated my view and accepted. Though several of the doctors are able to understand the subject, they are not able to agree to my view as they are immuned in music from their childhood.

Recently it was discovered that music has the power to cure some diseases. This is true. Even poisons are powerful enough to cure certain diseases. But no doctor has so far been able to find out that music also produces diseases and is the root cause for many of the diseases to enter the body. Perhaps this may be discovered by future young scientists. Therefore in the present situation, if I am to talk on this subject, I won't be surprised at people calling me a semi-crack. For this very reason I have not so far talked on this matter anywhere. But I have got notes of more than 50 pages on this subject. If I am to speak on it, it will take two or three hours at least and this is not the place and occasion for it.

The last one also is reserved to be spoken at some later date, when we are able to carry out our aims. As it is, it is impossible to put anythin

into action, because the present Government has become a scrapped machine, which was manufactnred some hundred years ago. Unless we have the machine repaired, rejuvenated or changed entirely as a new one to carry out our desire, it is of no use our speaking on what India wants. Besides "What South India Wants" should be our concern hereafter.

Amongst the lectures, the fifth one reads: "Tamil creates half cracks and miserable misers". At hearing this, most of you or perhaps all of you may spring against me.

It is but natural on your part to get angry, since I have expressed an opinion contrary to the one held by you. I am aware of the fact that this assembly consists of people, who are assembled here, impelled by the spirit of enthusiasm and love of the Tamil language, to safeguard and protect the Tamilian culture and the glory of Tamil and to chalk out a path for the welfare of Tamil, Tamilians and Tamil Nad. Therefore let me make myself clear on this spot. I don't hate the Tamil language. I have got the greatest regard and love for Tamil. On several occasions, I had mentioned that Tamil is the only best natural and original language, while all other languages are with several defects and most of them are mixtures and derived from other languages.

Why do I have such an impression and conception of the Tamil language, the oldest, most cultivated and best known of all the languages of the world? It is because of the growth and spread of literature full of partiality, deceit and fraud.

As against the orthodox people of Tamil literature, I for one hold the opinion that the admixture of English or Sanskrit words in Tamil has not spoiled and cannot spoil the beauty and freshness of our language. The greatness and glory of Tamil get spoiled only by writing and publishing fiction, works with full of bluffs and books containing irrelevant and unwanted matters and making others read such literature and keep them in an useless imaginative hollow so to say.

After I left one of the schools in St. Louis in U. S. A., in 1940, I wrote a letter in Tamil thanking the school authorities for the help they gave me. I am reproducing the original letter in Tamil and its translation into English as published in an American paper.

SALES & SERVICE SUMMARY

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Page 4 செயிண்ட் லூயிஸ். மொ.

செயிண்ட் லூயிஸ் யு. எஸ் ஏ.

கார்டர் கார்பரெட்டர் 25-2-1940.

கம்பெனியாரவர்களுக்கு, *Ref*: 24846.

அன்புள்ள ஐயா,

உலகத்திலேயே முதன் முதலாக ஏற்பட்டதும், மிகப் பழமையானதும், மற்றெல்லா பாஷைகளுக்கும் பிறப்பிடமானதும் தென்னிந்தியாவிலும் இலங்கையிலுமுள்ள பெரும்பாலோரால் பேசப்படுவதுமான 'தமிழ்' ப் பாஷை

யில் இந்தக் கடிதத்தை இந்தியாவிற்கு மறுபாதியிலிருக்கும் உங்கள் ஊரிலிருந்து மிகச் சந்தோஷத்துடன் எழுதுகின்றேன்.

இந்தியாவிற்கு மிக அத்யாவசியமானதும் இந்தக் கைத்தொழிலில் மிக முக்கியமானதும் இந்த நிமிஷம் வரையில் நூதனமாக ஏற்பட்டுள்ள வேலைப்பாடுகளை பூரணமாகக் கையாளக்கூடியதுமான முறைகளை இங்கு உங்களிடமிருந்து தெரிந்துக்கொள்ள எனக்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைத்ததற்கும், அமெரிக்கா ஜனங்களுக்கு இந்தியாவிலிருந்து தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டிய விஷயங்களை உங்கள் கூட்டங்களில் எனக்குப் பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்ததற்கும் மிகவும் சந்தோஷமடைகிறேன்.

எனது வாழ் நாட்களில் வேறெந்தக் காலத்திலும் எந்த இடத்திலு மிருந்ததைவிடவும், வேறெந்த மாணவர்களோ, கல்வியாளர்களோ அநுபவித்ததை விடவும் பலமடங்கு சந்தோஷத்தை இங்கு நான் முதன் முதலாக மாணவனாக உங்களிடம் இருந்தபொழுது அநுபவித்தேன் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மற்றெல்லா தொழிற் கூடங்களும் இந்தக் கார்டர் ஸ்கூல் உதாரணத்தைப் பின்பற்றித் தங்கள் தொழில் முறைகளில் செய்யவேண்டிய தங்கள் கடமைகளைப் பொதுஜன நன்மைக்கும், தேச நன்மைக்கும் தங்கள் நன்மைக்குமாக செய்வார்களென நம்புகின்றேன்.

தங்கள் ஸ்கூலை நடத்தும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும், உபாத்தியாயர்களும் மாணவர்களை மரியாதையாகவும் கௌரவமாகவும் நடத்திவந்ததையும் அவர்களை சொந்தமாக பாவித்து அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்ட சிரத்தையையும் நான் மிகப் பாராட்டுவதோடு எல்லாருக்கும் என் மனப்பூர்வமான வந்தனத்தை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

தங்கள் மிகவுமுண்மையுள்ள

கோ. துரைசாமி நாயடு

(G. D. Naidu)

FACTORY SCHOOL GRADUATE

G. D. NAIDU, Managing Agent
United Motors (Coimbatore) Ltd.

The first student from India to attend the St. Louis Factory Service School is Mr G. D. Naidu, Managing Agent of United Motors Service, Coimbatore, India. Mr Naidu operates a fleet 280 buses of American manufacture and maintains six service garages to care for these buses. His organization has all the equipment necessary to rebuild motors and build bodies.

About 1800 men are regularly employed. In addition, a school is operated the year around for approximately 100 apprentices.

The above letter was written by Mr Naidu in the Tamil language, defined by Webster's dictionary as "The oldest, most cultivated, and best known, of the Dravidian languages" Following is an English translation:

"I am very glad to have had this rare opportunity of learning from you very important first-hand information of this industry, a dire necessity for India. Also, I am glad for the opportunity given by you to tell some facts of India, which is also a need for the American citizens to know of India. Certainly I enjoyed here my actual first student life better, and more, than any other students or professors. I hope every other organization will follow the suit in their line, same as Carter's example and do their duty to the benefit of the public, country and themselves.

"Again I wish to extend my appreciation to your officers and professors in this department, for their courtesy and personal interest given to the students."

Yours very sincerely,
G. D. NAIDU,
Managing Agent,
United Motors (Coimbatore) Ltd.

I had mentioned in this letter Tamil as the original language from which all other languages in the world have sprung and in my lectures I mentioned no language equal to Tamil.

Tamil is the finest language in the world and there is no other language equal to Tamil to express our impressions in so small a number of words. In Tamil we can express any idea in a few words without any defect or without spoiling the true meaning. Without giving ground to create a different meaning and doubtful impression, our ideas can be expressed and our impressions can be translated in Tamil better than in any other language. In this respect, no other language can compete with Tamil. No doubt any one is used to praise his own language saying that his and his alone is the best and perfect language. It is impossible to convince people, who, as I had already said, are accustomed from their childhood in their own language to praise it. Leaving apart the prejudice and immunity in one's own language, when one tries to understand the differences that can be found between one language and another and between one language from all other languages, such a person alone will be able to arrive

at the truth and say that Tamil is the first and best language. In pure Tamil philosophy, you cannot find out repetitions, statements and expressions of impossibilities or doubtful or double or triple meaning words and sentences or mutually contradictory statements as in *Manudharma Sastra*, *Bagavad Gita*, *Periapurana*, *Kanda Purana*, *Kamba Ramayana*, *and Pusundar Upanishad* and books on Astrology. Unfortunately on account of these fictitious mixtures, the highest value of Tamil was spoiled and the character and nobility of the Tamilians and Tamil Nad also were spoiled. Nobody followed the real Tamil teachings or tenets.

No doubt some of the ideas advocated by the real Tamil philosophy are not suitable for the present situation. Even if we desire to have them, it is not possible at the present time with the present people with the natural and political climate.

For instance let me quote a stanza from *Naladiar*:

தம்மை இகழ்ந்தமை தாம்பொறுப்ப தன்றிமற்
றெம்மை இகழ்ந்த வினைப்பயத்தால்—உம்மை
எரிவாய் நிரயத்து வீழ்வர்கொ லென்று
பரிவாதுஉஞ்சான்றோர் கடன்.

It means:—

The duty of the wise is not only to forbear when others speak contemptuous words to them, but also to grieve with pity saying 'alas' since as a consequence of speaking contemptuous words to us, the hell will be the lot of these in their future birth.

Is it possible to follow this idea in these days? It is impossible. Let me quote one stanza from *Nanmanikkadigai* :—

எள்ளற்க வென்று மெளியரேன் றென்பெறினுங்
கொள்ளற்க கொள்ளார்கை மேற்பட—உள்சுடினுஞ்
சீறற்க சிற்றிற் பிறந்தாரைக் கூறற்க
கூறல் லவற்றை விரைந்து.

It means:—

> Under any circumstances, the poor and the humble should not be despised. You should not receive anything, whatever may be its value, from unworthy and undeserving folk. Even if your heart burns by their actions, don't have anger towards weak people. At any place, at any time you should not use indecent words.

How many of us are observing these advices? Whatever we see in the daily activities, they are all against these advices. But Mahatma Gandhi followed his *Ahimsa dharma* on this basis only. Though his life has been sacrificed to prove his highest and noblest theory, it looks impossible to follow at the present circumstances.

Several scientists in the world invented and discovered very valuable materials and theories, but they did so in their routine work only, either under somebody's command or under the command of their conscience. But none worked with a definite aim to reach a certain point and to give it to others. More or less they were working in their research laboratories in return to the salaries they received or for getting name or fame for themselves. All these inventions were made public not with an aim to help the people. Accidentally or under peculiar circumstances these became useful for the public. We know how these scientific discoveries have been doing harm to mankind and good also, according to the way in which they are being used.

In this way, we have to call Mahatma as the Greatest of all scientists of the world. He took the weapon of *Ahimsa* as the greatest scientific weapon to achieve peace amongst the people of the world without expecting any return. Certainly everyone

in the world knows this principle, but nobody has ever been daring enough to take this weapon for practical action. Perhaps most of our literate people may not agree with his views. I am also one of them. But he has devised his principle for the 85 to 90% of the people to follow so that peace may reign over the universe. Can you find out any other way to keep our people in peace, as we are now, if the *Ahimsa dharma* was not advocated by the Mahatma. With such a large number of illiterates in our country, there would have been massacres, if it had not been for Gandhiji's principle of *Ahimsa*.

The discovery of the weapon of *Ahimsa* was not found out in his routine work or was not taken accidentally. He daringly selected it as an invaluable gift to mankind. Therefore instead of calling him Mahatma, an ordinary name, we have to call him World's Greatest Scientist.

Even such a great scientist as Mahatma was assassinated by a socalled educated man, thus defeating the very purpose of *Ahimsa*. Now are we to blame the present education picked out from fictitious mixture leading to communal and religious madness? We have to say "yes".

Next, I request you not to misunderstand me if I am blowing my own trumpet in my speech. If most of you here do not know me properly and if I mention what I am and what I have done, I think it will not be taken as a fault on my part. Let me assure you that I am mentioning any thing about me only in a detached spirit. I don't crave for titles and leadership and I am not aiming for any personal

gains. I too had such desires long ago when I had faith in Tamil 'fictions', mentioned above.

Before I begin to tell you anything else, I know that generally a subject said and repeated by an ordinary man does not impress the public mind. Of course, if the same subject is dealt by an influential person, the public will take his sayings as advices and as orders received from god or heaven. But I request you to listen to me intently, go through word by word, think for a while over each subject and then decide whether to accept my views or not. Here I am not going to give my speech, as a repeating machine, from what I heard. I am not telling you any theory from the books, though repetition from the books and pamphlets is the usual custom at the present time among several lecturers and students as well. I am going to tell you what I have seen, heard and experienced, with practical facts for your guidance though some ideas are repeated here and there.

Unless you know what kind of man one is and with what kinds of experience he is talking to you, his utterances cannot impress you. Therefore, for this purpose, I take this opportunity to narrate portions of my personal matters in as brief a time as possible. Then only you will be able to realise why I had delivered speeches on the separation of South India on former occasions.

I want to tell you that many of the friends here may think that I am using this opportunity and occasion to get some redress or to eseape from prosecution or to escape from the clutches of the Government in connection with income tax. I have

learnt more than what a man wants for his living purpose and I have earned more than what one needs for his lifetime and I have spent more than what one can spend his knowledge and wealth for some good, I have received some diplomas from other places. though not in our Presidency. Also I received from our place several titles beginning from Suppressor upto Lord Nuffield, when I never desired or asked for any titles and when I refused to accept Sir and other titles. I have started some industries and I had programme to start several other industries, all of which are sold or scrapped or stopped now. I am now entirely left free from all these ambitions and botheration. Hereafter I am not going to bother myself with any responsibility for my personal gain as I do not want anything more I had a desire to give my knowledge to youngsters, and for this I agreed to be the Honorary Director of the Arthur Hope Polytechnic, from which responsibility I am going to leave in the near future. I am also not going to bother any more with the corruption of the income tax and other departments of the Government.

The Income Tax Department goes on telling blunt lies to my friends and others that I am evading the taxes. But they never mention anything about their defects. If you calmly listen to my further speech, you will come to know what has been going on and who is at fault.

As usual, the Government may prosecute me after the meeting or take coercive action on my criticisms made here, or boldly and frankly may take steps to rectify the defects as a duty.

I am giving the speeches here without any shyness on my part in beating my trumpet without any fear of coercive reaction of the Government or criticism from some parties in the public. I give my speech here to the public for their benefit and necessary action, as I consider it my duty.

Perhaps many of you know for certain that I was conducting a bus service under the management of the United Motors CBE Ltd, popularly known in South India as U. M. S. Bus Service. This transport service was started in the beginning with only one bus with myself as driver in 1920. Year after year it developed and upto 1944 it was doing yeoman service to the bus-travelling public. It was a most efficient transport service with biggest fleet which served its purpose for more than 25 years. This service never failed in its duty. Perfect time table, correct fares and utmost safety to the passengers were the key notes of the U. M. S. From 1933, this service had the record of the lowest number of accidents for the miles run than any other service in the world. Further it had records for the most efficient and economical maintenance.

After 12 years of continuous work here, I went on a foreign tour in connection with my business, to England, the U. S. A., and several countries of Asia and Europe. On account of an accident in the ship on the Arabian Sea on the fifth day of my journey in the ship, all my records were lost and hence my business trip turned into an ordinary tourist trip.

Of course I visited several transport companies in foreign countries. So when I returned home, I

introduced several mechanical and automatic controls for arrival and departure timings, ticket issuing and checking the accounts.

Again I went in 1935 to the foreign countries purely on a business trip and visited all the European countries, but two. I had the opportunity of visiting many industries and industrial concerns and studying many transport services in different countries. Further I visited 39 diesel factories out of the 43 diesel factories at that time in the whole world. I returned after making preliminary arrangements with an English firm for opening a factory for manufacturing automobiles and with a German firm for manufacturing diesel motors. I had discussion with Mr G. D. Birla and Mr Kaithan, who came to Coimbatore on my return from foreign tour, and who advised me not to have any connection with them on account of the fear of war and other matters. Also because of meagre finance and meagre help from others, I had to drop the idea by fear. But I started the electric motor factory, which was the first to be started in India. In the factory it was possible to manufacture the entire electric motor except the ball-bearing. Until the first year of the war, the electric motors were produced and sold as hot cakes because these motors were more efficient and cheaper than foreign motors. These motors made and supplied in 1939 and 1940 are still running without any trouble in Mysore State and North Arcot District for agricultural and other purposes. All the electric motors supplied to the Jawahar Mills at Salem, the Lakshmi Mills at Koilpatti and some mills at Coimbatore are made in this factory and they are still running perfectly.

As a matter of fact an English firm is asking for agency even now. Soon after the starting of the factory, I went to England and America during the war time. I was not getting any remittance from here, because the police recorded me as a pro-German since they had grudge against me for I refused to submit myself to their corruption and to bribe them. So I joined some of the schools there and got meagre salary according to the rules for tourists to make both ends meet. My friend Dr. C. S. Ramasami Iyer, who also travelled with me on the continental tour, joined the world famous Mayo Clinic. In this way I had the opportunity of entering a school as a student for the first time in my life at the age of 47. I got several diplomas and I was able to contact several industrialists. Here I was working day and night except 4½ hours for sleep in a day. I was not wasting any dollars or sterling. In this connection, I like to reproduce two letters:

CABLE ADDRESS
RENRAW, CHICAGO

WARNER ELECTRIC CO

Manufacturers and Distributors

General Offices:

360 N. Michigen Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr G. D. Naidu July 27, 1940.
Sherman Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr Naidu: ....

I want to take this occasion, Mr Naidu, to let you know how much I appreciate your visit. I want

to say that I shall count the hours I spent with you as some of the best I have spent in my life. I feel I had an opportunity to learn a great deal from you and I wish I had the strength and the power to follow your "way of life" to some extent at least.

I did have hopes of hearing from you in this regard, since you were kind enough to promise me some book which you wanted me to read, or perhaps it was your intention to send me this book when you arrived back home in India, because I feel that a man of such noble character as yours could not be capable of making empty promises.

Please, Mr Naidu, do not consider this as a reminder. I know what a very busy man you are, working night and day not merely for business' sake, but through business to improve the living standard of your great people.

Wishing you, on your forthcoming journey to India, a good and happy voyage, and hoping that some day back home, among the tens of thousands of friends you must have throughout the world, you will remember me with a thought or some small intrinsic token of your continued friendship, allow me to remain.

Yours faithfully,
Warner Electric Company
(Sd) F. Draper
Vice President.

CARBURETOR SERVICE CO.
H. J. "Jim" RAY
810 West Third Avenue
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

May 29, 1940.

Dear Doctor, ...

We attended the sportmen's Show at the Municipal Auditoriun one Saturday evening and it was at this show Mr Naidu demonstrated to me his ability to stop others line of thought. The young lady to whom my questions were directed was unable to answer those qustions unless Mr Naidu so desired. This demonstration naturally set me thinking and of course led to discussion which we continued after our arrivel at the hotel.

At the hotel, Mr. Naidu discussed with me the many phases of these powers and many other interesting details of his native land, in fact, we sat until almost two o' clock that morning discussing these many things which were new and interesting to me. Several times before and after this time we had dinner to-gether and several times Mr. Naidu wore his native dress.

Although I was not fortunate enough to be with Mr Naidu and Mr John at the zoo, Mr. John told me about Mr Naidu's power over snakes there. Mr John told me he could not have believed had he not seen with his own eyes.

Truly, I have never met a man that I enjoyed more than I did G. D. I am so thankful that I had the opportunity to be a co-student of his. I am definitely planning on you, Doctor, and Mr. Naidu being my guests in Spokane. I promise I will do every thing to make your visit here pleasant and interesting.

Please may I hear from you?

Sincerely yours,
(Sd) H. J. Ray.

Without losing such precious opportunities, I made arrangements with several firms to start a big factory for manufacturing all kinds of electric motors sufficiently large, even to export motors outside India after meeting Indian requirements. I also made arrangements to start a factory to manufacture radios, a factory to manufacture small cars, which can run 60 miles per gallon, a factory to manufacture refrigerators, a factory to manufacture oil engines, a factory to manufacture cheapest and most economical diesel motors and a factory to manufacture tyres which can give 50 to 100% more milage. I made thorough investigation on all these industries.

I had confidence that if these industries were started here, no one else could compete in quality and price with those manufactured in these factories. On my return home, though I had invitations to start these concerns in the states, though I received strong encouragement from Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty who was then the Dewan of Cochin, and who asked me to start some industries in the State of Cochin, I decided to start them in our presidency itself. Accordingly I started the Radio Factory, first of its kind to produce all the parts except the speaker and valves. All the parts except those two, I was able to manufacture under one roof. These radios manufactured here cost only Rs. 70 to Rs. 120/-. But we have to import valves for which when I applied for the necessary licence, the Central Government did not take notice of my requets.

Again for the Electric Motor Factory when I applied for licence for copper and iron sheets, the North Indian Central Government situated in North India did not sanction that also.

In 1938, when the first Congress Ministry was in power, Mr V. V. Giri was Minister for Industries. With his inducement and by the knowledge of my investigation in foreign automobile factories, I made the designs and collected several materials and information for starting an upto-date automobile factory. I did experimental work in this electrical motor factory which was idling without supply of sheets and copper wire. Majority of the parts for automobile were made as experimental work only to see what parts could be manufactured here. According to this design, chassis made for buses and lorries, need not be replaced for at least 15 years. By this process, enormous amount of wealth that goes to foreign countries can be saved and retained in our country for our national schemes.

Soon after the war when we applied for capital issue for the automobile factory, the delaying tactics of the Central Government played its part well. Though the Government of Madras recommended, the Central Government did not care. It gave capital issues and all facilities to North Indian business people for opening such factories. In this way, the radio factory work did not progress, the development of electric motor factory did not happen and the automobile factory work did not progress. Therefore I was compelled so to say to drop my schemes, seeing the mentality of the Central Government situated in North India. I had to

postpone, besides, the proposals for opening the tyre factory, diesel motor factory, refrigerator factory, small automobile factory and other activities.

In 1935, when I was in a German village, I made an electric razor, which became the best in the market. Blades were manufactured at Coimbatore with the small motor made in Germany, head made in Switzerland, case made in Belgium and cardboard and battery made in England. These blades were tested and found to be the finest blades in the whole world and several letters of praise were received from Switzerland and England. First and second prizes were awarded in Leipzig Exhibition in Germany in 1936, a gold medal and certificate were awarded in the Lucknow Exhibition in 1937 and a shield was awarded in 1938 in an Exhibition held in this same place. These blades, if used carefully, gives the best kind of shave for a very long period. A Doctor of Coimbatore, after having used one single blade for two and half years, returned it to me. Rao Bahadur N. M. Adyanthayya, Joint Director of Industries and Commerce returned one blade after using for 1½ years. These blades were sold in Madras until 1940. Some of the European officers in the Burmah-Shell and Chartered Bank are still using these blades from 1936 onwards. They have mentioned in their letters: "until these blades are available, we don't want to dream of other blades". These razors and blades were appreciated very much in the United States of America and I received an order from a firm to supply 12 million blades per year. When I asked the Tata Steel Works to supply the required steel, they replied that they

are not interested in this. Mr M. A. Srinivasan who was the Deputy Director in the Supplies Department, fully aware of the quality of these blades by using them several years, asked me to manufacture these blades. I consented and he tried his best with the Tatas through the Government, but failed to get steel. The machines necessary for manufacturing the blades were also made in Coimbatore. The electric motor factory became idle for want of materials and encouragement. And this factory was not permitted to manufacture even machine tools. The manufacture of tools also was one of the proposed schemes.

Here I like to mention that in the Central Government, not all the personnel were English people. Majority of them were Indian brothers. Though Sir A. Ramasami Mudaliar was the Supply Member, he was not able to give licence for the supply of radio valves.

Though the Director of Supplies asked to supply sheets and wire to this factory, reply was received to the effect that non-ferrous metal if supplied to this factory, would be a waste. The Madras Government recommended for capital issue for the automobile factory; the Central Government, under the pretext of some lame excuse, did not sanction. Unnecessarily the matter was dragged on for more than a year. However one excuse is said for the delaying tactics of the earlier governments. They were all advisory governments and therefore we could not be helped in any way. But even now the same old regime continues. The same old tactics are going on in the same way. For instance, we

applied for licence in 1944 for goods to be imported from foreign countries. Finally for Rs. 8,000/- goods shipped and arrived after 3 years. Export licence and letter of credit expired and balance of Rs. 20,000/- is still with the bank, now for the fourth year. All these goods come under capital equipment and not under luxury materials.

Again I want to repeat here that I am telling you all my experiences and difficulties not to get any redress, not to start any industries or not to do any business again for my benefit. I am narrating my experiences only to define categorically why we want South India separated from North India Central Government. What I had actually experienced may help you to understand the reasons for the separation of South India clearly and easily. There are some cases and complaints still in the hands of the Government and if they are exposed, I know the Government will take very severe action to crush such people. They had already crushed the industries which were in my hand and there is nothing more left in me to be crushed. I have, by the tactics and by the prejudice of the Government, lost the very valuable interest and enthusiasm which are more costly than any kind of wealth in this world. But I don't think the villains behind the scene will be ever able to crush the ideas or intentions or experience gained by a man in his lifetime. I have done my duty to others to my satisfaction, though not to the full satisfaction of the public.

I have nothing more to do hereafter and I don't want to bother myself with anything hereafter.

Except the unprejudiced public, all others may blame me or may even condemn me because several facts of different quarters were exposed openly by me.

Take for instance the students or teachers; the industrial magnates or labourers; the peons, officers or even ministers. It is natural for anybody to get angry when somebody comes forward to expose their defects and drawbacks. People in general, are made so weak and have no stamina or strength to accept their defects and to rectify them.

All of them are trained in such a groove for generations. I may be pardoned for having said so much out of the way, before elucidating the points and facts I had already mentioned.

I have come here to speak and convince you by my speech why we want a Central Government for South India separately. I am not able to tell you the reasons experienced in my personal efforts and the other reasons separately. Therefore I am telling you all the reasons combined. I had recently a most difficult experience in the income tax affair.

Once by accident, there was fire in one portion of my building. Rumour spread in the town that the whole of my records were destroyed. The Income tax Officer, thinking that I had no records left and that all were burnt in the accidental fire, asked me to produce account books of the previous 6 years. Fortunately or unfortunately, the records he wanted from me, were in his office itself.

In this bus service, all the services and accounts were maintained by controlling

machines and account machines. Then he asked me to produce the accounts, which were not kept or were not available. He did not accept the accounts maintained and produced with an upto-date method. With a bad intention, he asked for records such as records kept by some other services in a haphazard way. Such records were not available with the bus service company because the system adopted and followed was a different one. Therefore he prepared imaginary calculations and produced his own estimate and taxed the concern heavily with the remark "You have suppressed enormous amounts six years back". He wanted 2½ lakhs as income tax to be paid within a week's time. This took place in March 1946 for the income of 1940.

Until 31-3-1946, all taxes including advance tax were paid already. Then I wrote a letter to the Commissioner of Income Tax stating that the I. T. Officer was prejudiced. Therefore I requested him to constitute a committee to go through the accounts and I told him that I was prepared to accept the findings of the committee even if it were death sentence. Then I had an interview with him. There he asked me to produce direct evidence. No one will ever come forward to give direct evidence especially in cases of corruption. Then he ordered me to give the Government bonds as security until the appeal was over.

Soon after the appeal came for hearing and several records were produced as witness. Because of some technical defects according to the scrapped rules or scrapped Government executive orders, the appellate authority confirmed the previous decision,

though his conscience was not for it. In the meantime I sent the petition to the Central Government to take this matter for immediate consideration and action and to render justice. Meanwhile the Income Tax Department advertised in the town that the industries of the U. M. S. and G. D. Naidu would be crushed in no time. On account of this advertisement, I had the most terrible experience in my business and other activities. More or less all of them came to a standstill.

Presiding over the seventeenth annual session of the Malabar Chamber of Commerce at Calicut on 14—7—1946, I explained the atrocities of the Income Tax Department under the Central Government, in a vehement manner. You will agree with me when I say that no one will ever keep quiet, when he sees the danger approaching for his dearest material or wealth. In my case honesty and industries are my dearest and they are dearer to me than my life or my body or friends or relatives.

After some correspondence I agreed to arrange for a guarantee by the Imperial Bank to pay the income tax in case the tax was confirmed in the appeal. At this stage, the speech delivered by me at the seventeenth annual session of the Malabar Chamber of Commerce reached the ears of the higher authorities. At once they ordered the Income Tax Officer to take coercive action in cases pending. At the same time they replied for my letter that the Government did not see any reason to interfere

in this matter. After receiving the instruction to take coercive action, the Income Tax Officer took that coercive action by cancelling the guarantee arrangement with the Imperial Bank for the amount of more than one lakh. The properties of the United Motors valued in lakhs of rupees, were attached and auctioned and only Rs. 15 to 20,000 were recovered. Meanwhile, Mr V. V. Giri, who was Minister to the Government of Madras then came to understand the full implications of the income tax officer's actions by some other source under some other circumstance, and took all information. It seems he took the whole matter to the notice of the Central Government, but so far nothing heard.

All the relevant correspondence of an year and a half has come to more than 1500 printed pages. It is impossible to explain in detail here. However I like to make mention of some portions of some correspondence. Then only you can understand what kind of Government is at the helm of affairs, what kind of treatment was meted to me and with what sort of prejudice actions were taken against me against industries in South India and against South India in general.

The Income Tax Department refused to give back the books of 6 years and asked me to take the customers there to inspect the books and settle the accounts. In this connection, I think it relevant to give portions from some letters :—

UNITED MOTORS (Coimbatore) Ltd.,
Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

The Income Tax Officer, MA/355-a/46
I Circle, 11th May 1946.
Coimbatore.

Dear Sir,

Ref: Your letter F No. 442/43-44 dated 6-5-1946

... ...

If yon are doing your duty fairly I think you have to collect the records of all the business concerns in your circle and keep them in the same manner as you have done with these firms. But in this instance you are keeping the books of this concern only. If there was such suppression of income as you imagine why six years delay ? There itself I have my doubt and you have not taken further precaution to establish your decision. Again you say that myself or my representatives may come and take notes and settle the accounts. Can you point out any instance like this in this Presidency ? May I know in how many instances you have done in this way in your whole service ? Or have you seen in other courts or concerns keeping the books and records in a place like your office and to take the customers every day to see their credits and debits and settle the bills ? I do not think, any concern will do this shameless and undignified business. Instead of doing this, any concern or even individual will commit suicide. Common sense will say that any honest business in the world is started to run in a dignified way on the basis of honesty as the biggest capital and

that reputation if spoilt in any way no more business can be conducted by any one. These concerns are not racketers or black marketeers.

For getting the books back I will follow your advice and take necessary action.

... ...

I repeat that business concerns are based on honesty which is the biggest asset. They carry on business on the foundation of honesty and reputation. I am very sorry as a responsible Government officer you have not seen how business started with such small capital. With a very small capital business turnover comes to lakhs of rupees. With a registered capital of say Rs. 10,000/- these concerns are doing business for one lakh, two lakhs and a number of lakhs and also paying lakhs and lakhs of rupees as taxes. The secret for this capacity is only honety in business. By the strenth of this honesty concerns can raise lakhs and lakhs of rupees for any purpose. If such honesty is broken by these kinds of bomb shells as yours. no business concern can do any more business and no one [redacted] will come for any payment or any help. Then in such circumstances, I do not know what useful purpose will be served to you by keeping the books and what useful purpose will be served by your assessments. But it may satisfy one's vindictive mind and also it will show very high figures of assessment as made by you and satisfy your superiors to get a benefit" But I know what will be the fate of these concerns in the hands of officers like you, if I write like this. I waited, considered

and wanted to be cool when I write these letters. But your prejudicial action and unwarranted allegations are responsible for what I am forced to write. Any faults or mistakes can be wiped out with suitable medicine, but a dishonest work applied to a person cannot be wiped out by any means. I do not think anything will patch up the scar made by you on these business concerns, myself and the auditor. Already several transactions which were to take place in ordinary circumstances failed on account of the income tax advertisement in this town. The whole activities have become standstill. My blood boils and out of utter disgust and to utilise my precious time in some useful work, I would thank to terminate all correspondence with me on any matter concerning income tax. Every record was produced with my present health. I can never satisfy in any manner. Hence, while you have all the records with you and while you have information and evidence of suppression of income and while you have power to prove, you can decide according to your ambition for which I will take any suitable action subsequently

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) G. D. Naidu.

UNITED MOTORS (CBE) LTD.,

United Motors Buildings, Avanashi Road,

COIMBATORE.

Sri C. P. Hariachar, G. 1045/46

Auditor, 1st January, 1947.

Telegu Brahmin Street,

Coimbatore.

Dear Sir,

United Motors (Coimbatore) Ltd., and other allied Companies' cases are posted for 8th January 1947. With a hope of reviving slowly from the disease, I took charge of these companies. Though in the beginning, it went on according to our desire and plan, finally the Income Tax Department's action gave the death sentence in one stroke. Hence, there is no hope to do anything with already a dead body. You also worked for this Company from the inception of the company until now. This Company also worked until now without failing anything in its duty, in its serving to the industry, to the staff, to the public, and students and other youngsters. I too should not fail to do my duty to the Company, though it is already dead. In any circumstances, in whichever place in our country, if any one sees a dead body, no one will fail to honour it. I know some amount in fees is not yet paid to you. You know the present circumstances of the company after the attachment and auction by the Government. We are also not getting anything from this concern. Hence, you also, as a last honour to this concern, please represent this company and ask to do them whatever way they wish with the dead body. For the sake of corruption, the life of this concern is sacrificed. In order to appreciate its action, we have to do the last ceremonies as our duty. I hope you will please do the needful. Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) .. ..

Director-in-charge.

Copy to:
The Income Tax Officer, Coimbatore.

UNITED MOTORS (Coimbatore) Ltd.,
COIMBATORE.

The Income tax Officer,
I Circle,
Coimbatore.

MA/402/46,
24th May 1946.

Dear Sir,

I understand that in the middle of last month one day you mentioned in your office when there were clerks and some others, that you are seeing me in your dreams with pistols in both hands and threatening you about my accounts and also that you wrote to your father-in-law about this and received his reply asking you to apply for leave and in case leave is not granted to leave office before dark. May I know if it is a fact?

Thanking you, for an early reply,

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) G. D. Naidu

No. 442/43-44.

Income Tax Office, I Circle,
Coimbatore, d/8-6-46.

From

....

Income tax Officer, Coimbatore I Circle.

To

The Managing Agent,
United Motors (Coimbatore) Ltd.,
Coimbatore.

Sir,

Income tax assessment - 1943-44 - United Motors (Coimbatore) Limited - Your

letters MA. 402/46 dated 24th May' 46
and M. A. 471/46 dated 6th June '46.

I regret I do not see my way to answer the question put to me in the first of the two letters referred to above. The question put by you is similar to "Have you left off beating your wife"?

....

8—6–46

Income Tax Officer.

G. D. Naidu,
"Gopal Bagh"
Avanashi Road

Coimbatore.
1st April 1947.
Ref M./328/47.

Registered	Acknowledged
19th	21st

The Income Tax Officer,

Special Circle,

Coimbatore.

Dear Sir,

Ref: G. I. No. 423 dated 19-3-1947.
Re: My advertisement in the "Indian Express" dated 14-3-1947

... ...

Your department has simply refused to understand what kind of limited company I had, what kind of business I was doing and what kind of accounts were maintained and what is the difference between the business done by limited company and other concerns and by myself. Some times I have

wondered if you have not the assistance of men conversant in company laws, banking rules and other commercial lines although the public exchequer pays for a host of experts to help you. Neither your department nor the Government ever seemed to note what is U. M. S. and what my relations with U. M. S. were and what is a transport company. A very few officers really knew and appreciated these concerns and their business. Forgive me when I say that it is a scandal that your department should so misunderstand the whole situation and in its ignorance of the difference in the relations between G. D. Naidu and U. M. S. have acted grievously. This is actually a case of slaying the hen that lay the golden eggs out of greed.

I could claim to have done something through these concerns for the industrial advancement of this country. It is the United Motors (Coimbatore) Limited started 27 years ago that has been serving through this quarter of a century almost the whole of South India. In several respects it conducted better business than any other concern not only in India but also in the whole world. It has to its credit and is a matter of record that the accident rate of this transport concern has been the lowest compared with similar organisations in the whole world. Further, this concern paved the way for several industries and allied activities in Coimbatore in particular and in South India in general. Again this concern started the first electric motor manufacturing company in India and the first radio manufacturing company in India. These are not assembling factories. This company was the foundation from

which manufacture of best razor blades in the whole world was started 11 years back and I may claim with some authority that no blade comparable to the blades manufactured here have yet been made elsewhere, up to this date. Apart from these, this concern induced several youngsters to lead their lives in industrial and Engineering lines. Lastly this concern helped to start the Arthur Hope Polytechnic almost a unique institution of its kind in South India with its unique system of working in Engineering line with enormous means of saving time, money and energy of trainees and the Government. Again with the help of this concern and as the stimulating factor in the background the Arthur Hope College of Technology has been started in this town which is the second college of its kind in the whole Presidency, the first one having been opened more than half a century ago. These two institutions opened here are the first institutions which have Automobile Engineering course in the whole of India.

I have referred to these things merely by way of illustration to show how great an enterprise and a pioneer institution with so much of potentialities for future post-war development has been scorched by ill-conceived, unimaginative and malicious treatment when India needs more industrialists and unfettered enterprises and young pioneers. Let it not be said that the Income Tax Department came to blast that out and make India free for starvation and slavery. I do not like to be tedious. But let me tell you again in that in its whole lfietime these concerns or I at any time failed to remit the taxes or pay the

dues to the Government or discharge any of their liabilities. I am enclosing herein true copies of correspondence with the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner during 1943 which will speak for itself about the *bonafides* and my earnestness in the payment of taxes. You cannot find any other firm of similar size paying highest taxes with minimum delay. Please note that I am not suggesting this as an extenuating circumstance for the default you have alleged to me, because it is my case and that is also the truth that I have not defaulted and your claims have been fanciful and the alleged dues can never be substantiated before a court. Although the Government has been undergoing change your department has been still living in archaic times and you still follow regressive, suspicious and reactionary policy under the false belief that you are thereby collecting taxes more efficiently for the Government while as a matter of fact you fatefully destroy the very sources of national wealth and material advancement by your stupid policy which however allows several evaders escape.

Possibly you will be feeling annoyed when you read this letter. Possibly too you and others in your department might feel like taking action against me. But I am prepared for the consequences of my act and I write this letter deliberately. But what worse can you do when you have done your worst while I am only trying to do my best in showing how perverted is the course that your department has taken. I would not have felt so strongly if it was merely a private injury that I sustained. It is not merely a private matter. What you have done is

illustrative of a policy so ruinous to public welfare and honest enterprises.

....

If my description of your department proves to be incorrect and on the other hand I am proved to be in the wrong I shall gladly suffer the penalty and whatever other consequences that may follow. But I must be true to my conscience and to what I consider to be my duty to the public, to you and to the Government.

... ...

........I know what vast powers you have for destruction. I do not want to mention here the enormous instances of your blunders. I challenge your department to take action in a court of law or to hold an open enquiry. I know you would have done it if you had any evidence that would satisfy an impartial court. You have misled the Government to support you in your mischievous action. I refer to your headstrong procedure in attaching the properties of United Motors worth about 2½% lakhs of rupees while the matter was still in appeal and sold the materials by auction... ....

... ...

When this department realised their blind and thorny action, they tried for an amicable settlement through different sources. My replies are given below:—

G. D. NAIDU, Phone: 40
"Gopal Bagh" Coimbatore.
Avanashi Road, Date 7th May, 1947.

My dear Mr. Kirk,

I do not know what to write in reply to your kind letter of the 29th ultimo. Always suitable places are devised by nature. British administration is fit for England and not for India. Hitler's administration is fit for India and not for Europe. By accident or unfortunately administrators changed the positions. Without knowing this simple principle of nature, I hit and am still hitting my head against the wall. Before the war it was thought and said that the postal, audit, registration and income tax departments of the Government are some what better than other departments. Unfortunately this war has made the Income Tax Department into a solid mass of corruption like several other departments of the Government. If any mistakes of subordinates are taken by any one to the notice of the Government, he will be looked at by fierce eyes. So also the Government is looking at me with a fierce eye because I am bringing their activities (grown on the foundation of injustice) to light. After all I too have learnt a lesson in this instance and still am going to learn something more.

You would remember when I came to India in 1941 you mentioned in your paper that I have too many irons in the fire. It was true at that time, but afterwards all the irons in the fire were forged and used except this one iron. Now I am forging this iron and I have to wait and see if I will be able

to put it to proper use or break it down, which will be known in one or two months. Then we can discuss elaborately.

Thanking you for your very kind sympathy,

Mr E. Kirk,
Myrtle Lodge,
Aruvankadu.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. D. Naidu.

G. D. NAIDU,
"GOPAL BAGH",
Avanashi Road

Phone: 40
COIMBATORE,
Date, 9th August, '47
Ref.....................

My Dear Friend,

I thank you very much for your letter of the 5th instant and the very good advice given from the very bottom of your heart. Though I appreciate your affection, I feel sorry to say, that I cannot agree for any settlement. For any mistake committed unknowingly or by reason of inability always some settlement can be made. But the mischief done wantonly and knowingly with vengeance by this Income Tax Department from the beginning until now cannot be settled. As usual, of course, they will be successful in their efforts in the mechanical Government until the 14th instant - not even a week more. Even if the same Government continues, I cannot sell my conscience as those in that department. From the beginning to the end of the present Government the officers have trained themselves or are trained by somebody to sell their conscience even for a small benefit for themselves or for Government. Now the time has changed and the new Government with conscience is coming in the next week. We can explain the atrocities and I am sure

we can get redress. I do not seek for redress for me personally. I am asking redress by way of justice, to standardise justice and punish the culprits.

For the sake of justice, if the Government ask me for the whole of my property and even myself I am prepared to give. I am not a hoarder of anything. You know some of the officers of this department are moving through different friends for a settlement. If they have not done anything against conscience, why should they now come for a settlement? Because this government changes to a new type of government and because of their fear for exposure to public criticism, they now seek for a settlement. Recently a friend approached me to pay something as tax, even a small amount in order to settle the matter for which my reply was

> "I am not going to pay a single pie towards corrupt tax, but instead of paying a pie, I will rather give my blood drop by drop".

It is with deep regret, I have to say that the same reply applies to your kind and sincere efforts also. If I write any more in this letter, I will irritate me as well as you. Therefore I do not want to write anything.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd) G. D. NAIDU.

Sri K. Subramanyam,
Advocate,
Ganapathi Nivas,
61, Kutcheri Road,
Mylapore, Madras.

Some other letters in connection with this affair are not disclosed here. I have reserved them to place before a court.

Sponsored by the Income Tax Department's advertisement that I was evading taxes, hoarding money and doing black market business, all departments of the Central Government and our Madras Government also thought as much. But I want to say here openly that until the middle of 1946, I have never done any hoarding, black marketting, suppressing the income or writing false accounts etc. There are others, of course, experts in duping the income tax and other departments. As a matter of fact, I have never got a single pie by any immoral means. I can prove this to any one at any place and at any time.

Several officers of the Government departments have put the question, how I was able to donate so many lakhs for opening the Arthur Hope Polytechnic, for opening the Arthur Hope College of Technology and for other benefits. They also ask me another question how I was able to build spacious and well-equipped bus junctions and to give bonus to members of the staff. They also mention His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope calling me Lord Nuffield of India. How can I do all these things without hoarding or suppressing income? That is the suspicion entertained by many officials.

Poor officials of the Income Tax Department though experts in accounts were not able to or did not care to find out how I got money for distributing to public benefit and welfare. The fact was the increase of prices of holdings. The increase in prices gave me sufficient amount for the above said purposes and even to distribute the war bonds of 2¼ lakhs to the poor and needy indiscriminately.

This news spread like wild fire and for a few days following the day on which I effected the distribution of war bonds, there were crowds of people waiting at the gate of my residence expecting money or alms from me. So then I printed and hung a placard, which is as follows:—

> Until 1948 no help or charity for anything or even a glass of water for drinking will be given here. Therefore there is no use of anyone waiting here unless he has previous engagement on any previous business connection.

Apart from this, I have always been paying the income tax correctly upto a pie and out of the income, a certain portion was allotted for distribution amongst the labourers, a certain portion for the convenience of the travelling public and a certain portion for development and other allied purposes. In this manner all the income was equitably distributed.

In the income tax cases, in the income tax assessment, South India is most assessed and teased and crushed by the income tax department, of all the provinces in India. If you take percentage of business concerns assessed, Madras is higher in that respect. If you take the percentage of evaded taxes the number will be higher in other provinces.

In the whole of India, South India is most troubled by the income tax department. No doubt heavy burden of taxes will reduce the industrial development. In addition to burdens, the teasing also added to reduce the development of South India.

If any one takes statistics, this can be proved beyond doubt. Unfortunately these statistics are not available for the public, perhaps because of the fear of the Government or such statistics are not at all kept by the Government.

From the very beginning itself, I started with a principle that one should learn for twenty five years and with the knowledge acquired, should earn for 25 years and the materials or wealth or knowledge so earned should be spent wisely within the next twenty five years. On this basis, I retired exactly in the twenty fifth year from the business in order to spend in a proper way what I learned and earned during the previous fifty years. After retiring, I sold away my holdings. Thus I got money and spent immediately as mentioned above.

Now I have got several instances to prove that the Central Government does not wish to help Madras or is not able to help Madras. On account of one High Command and on account of such Central Government, our ministers are also not able to do anything.

I intend giving relevant portions from my speeches and correspondence. These may not be continuous or relevant to each other. But all of them explain in what way we are deprived by the North and one can judge for himself what ways and means are there to avoid such calamity or to get rid of that calamity and what ways and means are there to develop South India for the sake of South Indians. I am not prejudiced against the North Indians. I don't mind even if all the refugees of North India

or even the whole of North Indian people come here and settle permanently, and mingle here as South Indians or Dravidians. The refugees from the Punjab are assets, if they settle here permanently. They are far better people in their work and our people can learn from them. But for Pakistan, we could not have got them here even for gold. Of course already some North Indians are settled here. They have got all their business here and have invested their wealth in properties and other kinds of business in Madras and other places. Nobody may have any prejudice, ill-will or hatred, if they have settled here, as South Indians or Dravidians, once and for all.

The main objection to the North Indian infiltration is their having extra concessions and favours from the North Indian Government over and above the sons of the soil and their knocking away the whole cream of South India to North India. This feature of their knocking away the wealth of South India to the North should be immediately cut short. To effect that, the only way that can be thought of is to have a separate Government here as the present Central Government cannot do justice particularly in these [redacted] modern days. Further the Central Government and even the Madras Government are not able to do justice in other directions also.

To substantiate these views, I give below some portions of my speeches and correspondence, as mentioned before.

When I offered equipment, place and 1½ lakhs of rupees for opening a polytechnic, the Government

agreed and opened the Arthur Hope Polytechnic for automobile and radio courses. In my address on the occasion of His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope declaring open the Polytechnic on 23—2—1945, I stated the following :—

> Having stated at length the importance of the automobile and the radio, you will now agree with me that with such future possibilities of expansion of the industry, they are bound to be a failure without trained men to man the industry. More than anybody, I had to realise, in my sad experience, the lack of trained men in automobile service and the huge loss incurred on account of badly trained men not attending to repairs and upkeep of automobiles in the scientific way in which they should be done. For example, according to figures collected, a few years ago, in this district alone by improper use of automobiles by untrained men and uncontrolled service, ten lakhs of rupees were lost. If this is so in one district, you can easily imagine the total loss that our country will be put to with a coming fillip to this industry.

Besides, I gave a library, costing more than half-a-lakh of rupees, which has been collected since a very long time. Of course from this I have withdrawn some books under the headings "White Ants For Indian Young Brains" and "Burdens On India"

If the Government had only taken my suggestion to start more polytechnics for training automobile service engineers, some millions of pounds and

dollars would have been saved; but my suggestion was not at all taken note of by the Government.

In my address on the occasion of a party given in honour of Dr Sir A. Lakshmanasami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, on 19—4—1945, I mentioned as follows:

"........Even now while attention is being given still to arts courses equal attention is not being paid to technical courses, which alone will give our young men the right type of education. Why not the Government start here an Engineering College for mechanical, electrical and civil engineering courses? You may say as an objection that such courses require lot of time, money, accommodation and equipment. As far as money is concerned I do not think that if the Government and our chief guest take interest, it will be difficult. Regarding accommodation, for immediate use buildings can be rented till new structures are established. Further the Forest college buildings may be taken. As far as equipment is concerned, I am prepared to supply a portion of the equipment which will be enough to start the course.

TEACHING OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE TO GIRL STUDENTS

Teaching of Domestic Science to our girls is one other useful item of education to be introduced. It may need a general hospital, maternity hospital and a hostel for girls. The general and maternity hospitals already exist here and there are enough donors who are prepared to come forward to establish

a hostel, if our chief guest promises that the University and the Government will co-operate and give sufficient aid. I am quite sure that if Dr Sir A. L. Mudaliar takes interest, these things can be achieved........"

After this, the Engineering College alone was started. Even for starting this College, I gave place, equipment and two lakhs of rupees. But they have not started any Domestic Science Colleges for girls. Instead of some more Engineering Colleges and Domestic Science Colleges, they made some more arts colleges, which are a waste in consideration of the country's present need.

This one Engineering College also came into being because of my persistence for having this college and by the help of some individuals in the Government. Even for this there were several difficulties and red tapism placing obstacles on the way.

Besides my views and suggestions expressed in the addresses delivered on 23-2-1945 and 19—4—1945, you can come across several useful suggestions in my speech made on the occasion of the opening of the Arthur Hope College of Technology by His Excellency the Governor of Madras on 9—7—1945.

On the occasion of a tea party given in honour of His Excelency Sir Arthur Hope on 13—2—1946, I spoke making clear some interesting facts. A portion of that speech is as follows :

....

"........I am glad to announce to the guests here that His Excellency visited the Arthur Hope College of Technology yesterday and discussed about the extent of land required for the location of the College. He has agreed to acquire 1000 acres for that purpose. It is a matter of regret that all the proposed national laboratories are going to be established only in Northern India. When I asked a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council why Madras Presidency should be neglected he told me that the Tatas are offering ten lakhs of rupees, and hence they are going to establish one of the laboratories in Poona while other laboratories are going to be located in Jamshedpur, Calcutta, Delhi and Danbad all in Northern India. I asked the Member if I offered 20 lakhs of rupees to the Central Government, whether they would be pleased to establish a laboratory in Andamans! Expecting that if South India presses the claims, the laboratories may be located here, I requested His Excellency to acquire more lands. You will be also glad to know that His Excellency has agreed to acquire 100 acres for the Arthur Hope Polytechnic in addition to 1000 acres being acquired for the College ......"

Upto now no action has been taken to establish any big laboratory here or to purchase the lands ordered to be acquired by the Governor.

I intended to give my residence to house the national laboratory for a few years until the Government acquired the land of 1000 acres and constructed the necessary buildings. I had also intended to give five lakhs of rupees as donation. On that plan I too have completed a building for this purpose.

Fortunately for me and unfortunately for the youngsters the proposal of acquiring lands was dropped. And I too have dropped the idea, by which I got rid of some botheration in giving my residence and cash for equipment for a laboratory under the Northern Government.

I am now going to give some portions from my address at the seventeenth annual session of the Malabar Chamber of Commerce on 14-7-1946 at Calicut:

"........Can any one of you say that such and such a material can be purchased within a reasonable time with reasonable effort? Certainly not. What is the reason? The control orders cut down the freedom of commerce and free flow of business. When you introduce controls, you must have the same weapons just as Hitler or Stalin had. In that case, you can have a little benefit from the controls. Without any such weapons and without honest and straightforward staff, controls merely create havoc among the middle class and poor people. In my experience of the last 5 or 6 years, I could not see any benefit among the people concerned.

For example, one of the Government Institutions applied for iron materials in July last which are not yet received. Another department applied for pipes almost at the same time which also are not yet received. For an import licence received last year the goods are not received yet. When an import licence is after all received with great difficulty, the dollar exchange is not granted within the date of expiry of the import licence. When the

dollar exchange is granted, the import licence expires; then, the time of the import licence has to be extended. Within that time, the credit time of dollar exchange lapses. When all these are set right, the goods are not ready for export. When goods are ready for export, no shipping is available. Before shipping is available, the import licence once again expires. The matter is somehow or other dragged on for the next year. Nobody knows exactly when the goods will reach the importer.

If any paper goes to the Central Government in connection with any licence, it hardly comes out. For instance, in one matter a particular person was the first person to apply for a licence for that particular industry. When the factory was doing nothing for want of a licence, a prosecution order was served on it.

In another instance, some papers, which were sent up for some important licence were not looked into in the Secretariat from six months to two years. I doubt whether the papers are with the Delhi Government at all! One is forced to believe that the papers are lost, because after making this application, it is understood that permits were issued to more than 50 such applications. Therefore, we have to believe that this application has gone into the waste paper basket. If it is not lost and if the Government is against sanctioning a permit they could have very well returned the paper saying that the permit is refused. Such is the condition of the Central Government and such is the deplorable state of the Imperial Secretariat. In another instance, an application was made for a permit to run a newspaper,

Though the Madras Government recommended sanction, the Northern India Delhi Government refused sanction. If any one wants to get anything immediately, unless a very clever man follows the letters or applications, I am sure he cannot get his requirements. Whoever goes there in person, whoever has influence, whoever knows their tricks can get something from the Government.

Under control orders, numerous cases have been brought to light by a few honest officers. Except one or two cases here and there, all the rest have either been dropped or withdrawn. In some cases, it was said that the records were missing and in some others papers required are not available. Government dare not take action against corrupt people. Perhaps, Government itself is a corrupt institution. I have observed several Governments of the world. Of course, there is no Government with cent percent perfection. There are corrupt Governments but the Government machine is very strong to stop corruption. But here, corruption runs the Government. This being the case, we public cannot expect anything immediately with the present machinery. Of course, we have to wait and see how the present new ministers would fulfil their promises. Let us give them time and see what they would do and how they would do it.

INCOME TAX

In your interesting report, you have mentioned about taxation and tariff and the hardships of income tax assessees. You have also said that higher authorities have removed such hardships. Perhaps,

due to the intervention of the Chamber, one or two cases would have been rightly dealt with. But I have experience and records to prove that the higher authorities are not able to do one hundredth part of justice to the sufferers for fear of changing the existing practice. The old rules are not fit for the present administration. I know of several cases where taxes in thousands and lakhs of rupees were asked to be paid within two or three days after serving the notice and to produce accounts and witnesses in the noon or afternoon of the same day of serving the notice, and also to produce records of six years or over which had been inspected several times by several officers.

For instance, one of the accounts of 1940 was taken for assessment in March 1946. The parties were asked to produce relevant books. After the books were produced, vouchers were called for, after producing the vouchers, parties were called for. After producing the parties, what will be called for the devil alone knows. With all these, the department is not satisfied. Taxes are levied on a basis of calculation which would perplex even expert mathematicians and engineers. In these case, more than three times, all the accounts were inspected. Yet, due to some reason or other the account was not assessed. In the meanwhile, many officers and inspectors came and went away. We do not know what dreams they have recorded on this accounting. Naturally, after inspection there is no necessity for keeping such records. Some would have been

mislaid and others destroyed. None of the staff who were then in service would be remaining after six years (particularly in war time) when people do not stick to the same profession for such a long time to give detailed explanations to the officers. Even if the same staff is there, no one will be able to remember all the instances, which can satisfy such greedy and imaginative officers at such a distant date. Correspondence in connection with all these cases from both the sides have come to more than 150 in number comprising more than 500 single-space typed foolscap pages. Are the Central Government and the Income Tax Department sleeping? In my opinion, this is one of the departments, which gets an income higher than any other department, perhaps excepting the postal department. Why cannot they engage sufficient staff so as to finish every year's account in the following year itself? Why should there be delay? Several instances of this kind have come to my knowledge. Even after six years, if an officer levies taxes on reasonable calculations no one will grumble. But, in the above instance, the assessee was taxed on mere imagination and prejudice. This was taken up to the Central Government, but without any result. It may go on for a number of years in appeal with the Assistant Commissioner, Tribunal and High Court. If one case is to take so many years to settle, what about the other cases from 1940 to 1946? If an assessee is in a big industry or business, then he has to carry the whole of his records for 6 years and more in these days of

scarcity of space and place to keep the records. In these revolutionary days of changing the business concerns in several directions, is it possible for any businessman to have any confidence or faith in the Government or in his own business? We have to take such delay methods of the Government as atom bomb to kill the industries and business of India. I can produce any number of witnesses to prove this.

I know, on account of this kind of blind way of taxation in several cases, either knowingly or unknowingly or prejudicially or with some aim, numerous honest people are suffering. At the same time, there is enormous loss to Government as several people, who are favourable to income tax officers are escaping taxation. On the other hand, it is surprising that such officers are getting awards in different ways from the Government. By fear of threatening acts and rules, innocent and weak people are not able to defend their cases and even when they defend, by some fear the higher authorities are not able to do justice in such cases. The Income Tax Department seems to be a dreadful cannon for straightforward business people. But for some others, these departments seem to be a fortress for their mint.

I hope the new Government, either the Caretaker Government or the expected new Government, will rectify such defects. ....

Then, in the name of regionalisation of industries all the industries have been established in or near Delhi. For instance, what reason can one give for

having established the National Laboratories costing several crores, one is Delhi, one in Dhanbad, one in Jamshedpur, one in Calcutta and one in Poona, leaving away this Province. This may perhaps be due to the fact that no one from this Province approached the Government or perhaps the Central Government has forgotten this Presidency. But, here I have to say that they never forget this Province while collecting money from all the Provinces in India. Still, they call this regionalisation. These laboratories are not private concerns or private industries and as such they should be equally distributed in all places and conveniently situated. They may say that Jamshedpur is suitable for metal laboratories, Dhanbad for fuel laboratories and the Punjab for food laboratories.

No doubt, these places are fit for these. But, one thing I would like to ask here namely, what difficulties would they have in putting any one of the other laboratories in South India instead of in Delhi, Poona or Calcutta? They cannot give a straightforward reply to this. I hope the future Government atleast will remove all these favouritisms.

Coming to our Province, ours is not backward in raw materials. It is true that coal is not available as much as in other Provinces. But, this can easily be replaced by electricity. Several types of ores such as iron, managanese, graphite, buxite, chrome, asbestos, and the latest metal torium are available in these parts... ... ..."

It is easy to understand from this speech what kind of treatment was given for South India's development.

Perhaps because of this speech I received a reply in the end of August 1946 for my letter sent in April in connection with the income tax affair,. stating that the Government did not see any reason interfere.

It seems the Income Tax Department receiveP instructions to take coercive action in cases pending. I can quote still more instances of 'this kind. I had the schemes to open more than a dozen big industries, out of which I had started the construction in two places. When the Director of Industries saw the beginning of construction, he recommended for steel on my application dated 27—4—1947 for my requirements. For this letter, I received a letter from the office of the Directorate General of Industries and Supplies (India), Development Division (Mechanical) New Delhi dated 18—11—1947 and No. DN/580800/7656.

Messrs G. D. Naidu, Hon. Director
of Arthur Hope Polytechnic,
Coimbatore.

Dear Sirs,

Sub :— Steel for Industrial Development.

Ref :— Your letter No. dated 27—4—47.

With reference to the above it is regretted that due to the acute shortage of steel your case could not be recommended to the Iron & Steel Controller, Calcutta, for issue of Quota Certificate.

2. You are, however, advised to postpone your construction programme till the steel position improves. In case this is not possible, you may try to place your order for construction work on any recognised structural fabricators who are regularly getting steel from this Department.

3. Please note that no further action is being taken against your above letter.

4. The drawings and bill of quantities submitted by you are returned herewith.

5. Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,

Encl :— 3

D. P. Sen Gupta
for Development Officer
(Mechanical)

This is an example of how the Madras recommendation had gone in the air.

In this case, there are no local merchants as structural fabricators, who can get the quota for construction. North Indian business people are waiting for the chance to supply steel at double its fixed price and to knock away our cream from South India. We have to pay black market prices if we want to get iron from them. In the meanwhile I have finished the construction of one building with black market iron, which is cheaper than that we can get from quota holders mentioned by the Development Officer.

Is it not the duty of the Government to give priority of iron for any industrial development?

Why should they give for structural fabricators and other big business people such quotas? Hundreds of tons of iron and steel are got by blackmarketeers, particularly North Indians. If we have a separate Central Government of our own, we can purchase iron from the Tatas, from Africa, from America, or from England at cheap prices. Apart from this we can develop our steel factories in Salem, Sandur, Mysore and other places.

Accidentally one of the companies under my control escaped attachment by the Central Government because it was not doing any business on account of war time controls.

This company has got very good acquaintance and influence in foreign countries and we can import any materials for 25 to 30% less than the prices prevailing here. I had decided in 1946 itself that I should not do any business further and I should not pay any income tax on such business profits. But I used this company to import the necessary equipments and to supply at cost price for the Polytechnic for which I am the Honorary Director.

In several cases, the prices are half of the prices prevailing in India. Seeing such reduced and cheap prices for the equipments, the Joint Director asked me to order for more number of equipments than required for the Arthur Hope Polytechnic, in order to equip the other polytechnics. He also prepared a list of requirements for the entire industrial department for the next few years costing about a crore. On this list I told him that three fourths of the machinery can be manufactured here itself when

we open the Madras Machine Tool Corporation and this amount of 75 lakhs if invested for the Machine Tool Corporation to buy machines for machine tool manufacturing, then we can have the machines even free of cost. The balance of 25 lakhs of rupees worth of machines as per list can be imported through this concern in which case it may cost ten or twelve lakhs or at any rate not more than 15 lakhs. When these suggestions were pending, I applied for import licences for the projectors and the other equipment for educational films for which licences arrived, letter of credit opened but before shipment made, licence date expired, then letter of credit expired, then again licences renewed; before shipment made, automatically all licences cancelled. Then when I applied, the date of application expired; then again correspondence started for licences. If at all there is a devil or god in existence, it only may know when these goods will come! all these goods, please remember, are intended for educational institute, not for business purpose or black marketting purpose. The goods are intended for the Government and not for any private purpose. I want to let you know here of one of the recent letters about the payment of sterling.

I made some arrangements with some factories in England to get their help for starting some industries here for which I appointed Sir Charles Cunningham as my Agent for negotiating purposes. He was able to negotiate with four or five concerns for starting the factories here. On account of the war, until 1946, nothing was done. Of course I

bore the expenses for all these negotiations. In 1946, when he came here, he again started some negotiations to open some factories here for which I wrote a letter to the Imperial Bank.

When I asked to remit £ 200 to Sir Charles Cunningham, the bank asked to produce the contracts between the parties. I replied that the records were lost and hence not possible to produce the contracts. But I sent a letter received from Sir Charles Cunningham asking for remittance with the application.

....

"With reference to your letter Res. No. 33 of the 14th instant, we are afraid that in the absence of any evidence it will not be possible for us to allot any foreign exchange. Please, however let us know if any remittances have been made so far for this purpose and if the present remittance is only towards the representative's travelling expenses"

....

Dear Sir, Ref: Remittance of 200/-

I was already aware that such replies would be forthcoming from the Reserve Bank of India The Reserve Bank belongs to the Northern India Government and hence will no doubt reply in such a manner to any request made by any person in the Madras Presidency. Is it not a regrettable matter that South Indians' request for any such remittances are refused while Northern Indians can get any remittances to import articles like playing cards, combs, chocolates, dolls etc. Excuse me for writing

this letter with so much strain. But please convey my thanks to the Reserve Bank for their refusal of remittance.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) G. D. Naidu.

When I took extraordinary efforts to turn the youngsters as useful citizens and turn the institutes as profitable institutes, the government was not able to cope up with the modern times and needs. More or less in these efforts also, I failed to achieve anything according to my scheme or desire. I give below portions from my speech delivered on the occasion of the visit of the Hon. Mr V. V. Giri to the Arthur Hope Polytechnic on 30—9—1946:

"...... One day after my retirement from very heavy transport service, when I was talking with Mr Khaleeli, Director of Industries and Commerce the seed for the Arthur Hope Polytechnic was sown. Of course, Mr Khaleeli was very clever to extract from me several equipments costing several lakhs of rupees in addition to one and a half lakhs of rupees in cash, while in other places he has opened several Polytechnics same as this without getting anything. Of course, as a friend I obliged and I had the satisfaction of fulfilling my ambition to impart my knowledge to the youngsters. As no proper hand was available for the post of the Principal, I agreed to be the Principal.

The programme drafted first as a provisional syllabus contains a number of subjects. A student has to learn for 6 years and 4 months for each of these subjects in the United States. All these

subjects together were to be done here within 3 years. Accordingly one year is now over. In this Polytechnic unlike the other Government Institutions working days in a year is 295 in which if any student's attendance is less than 275 he will not be allowed to sit for that year's examination. It is compulsory that all the students should live in the Hostel except those who have their parents in Coimbatore. The students are not allowed to go out of the Hostel except to the Institute. They have to give their attendance in the Hostel also. Only on one or two occasions in the whole year the students were allowed to go to pictures. Late arrivals in Hostel and Institutes are recorded and counted to take proper action.

The lecturers of the Institute also are working very hard. Ordinarily the working hours of a lecturer in an Institute will be one or two hours per day. But here the lecturers have to be in the works before the students and leave after the students. Apart from giving lecture, they have to supervise the practical work of the students and give lectures whenever necessary. They have given lectures from 100 to 200 hours in the whole year. I have given 78 hours of lecture in Automobile Engineering and 72 hours on practical work and general subjects per month from May 1945 to March 1946 except 3 weeks in the month of October. Of course, I don't grudge to spend still more time. But one American Engineer who came to our works for manufacturing some parts calculated the value of my time as Rs. 37/- per hour. If I spend such valuable time, I must get some return. That return

need not be for myself. Let it be for the students, or for Government or for anybody. That is the request I am going to ask the Hon'ble Minister in this long address for which I hope he will agree.

I conducted yearly examination in last March for which I set up question papers of very high standard. As a special member in the Technological Diploma Examination Board, I was asked to set up question papers for the 4th year students of the Technological Diploma Examination, in Automobile Engineering. The same question papers set up for the first year students of this Institute were given for the fourth year students also. The result was 30 students out of 38 here passed and 12 out of the 22 fourth year students passed. When I was discussing this matter in the Examination Board, I insisted the Board to give Diploma for the students of this Polytechnic as their standard was better than the standard of the 4th year students of other institutions. Finally I requested to give Diploma at the end of the second year at least for which all the Members including the Director disagreed. If the Hon'ble Minister cares to peruse the records, he will find that nobody supported me. On the other hand the Joint Director informed me that the expert committee recommended 4 years instead of 3 years and hence could not accept my suggestion. Now my question is if any clay headed student be in an institute for four years will the Board award Diploma to him? Or if a student passes the standard examination set up by the Board in the first year, will the Board award Diploma to him? My request is that if a student

passes the standard examinination the Board must give Diploma to him irrespective oi the number of years. The objection of the Members is that the course must not be less than 4 years. I cannot see any reason why these young students instead of learning something in a short time with modern equipments and knowledge should waste their time and money in addition to the waste of the funds of the Government in maintaining 3 years instead of one year! If you approve the syllabus which is intended for 4 years, even after 4 years with 60% marks please compare the expenses. Instead of 500 to 800 rupees a student must shell out Rs. 2 500/-. Apart from this his two or three years very valuable time also is wasted. What about the staff of the Government? Is it not an enormous waste? In this institute the budget sanctioned for last year was Rs. 82,500/- and the actual expense incurred was Rs. 11,724/-. This year the sanctioned budget is Rs 1,64,000/-. Now 6 months are over and only Rs. 11,000/- and odd is spent.

I hope it will not be out of place to mention here that from the beginning until now for about 19 months no Principal was appointed which will cost Rs. 750/- per month. No workshop Engineer is appointed which will cost Rs. 500/- per month. Until last month no workshop Superintendent was appointed which will cost Rs. 200/- per month. From the beginning until the end of last year no Superintendent was appointed for the Radio Section. This also would have cost Rs. 200/- per month. For the first half year even lecturers were not appointed. Even now sufficient lecturers have not

been appointed. One lecturer and 2 superintendents are doing the work of the lecturers in addition to one or two honorary lecturers for whom nothing is paid though I recommended to Government for sanctioning some remuneration for their work. For several months no clerk or accountant or store clerk was appointed. Most of the work was done by myself and one or two clerks in my office. With all these troubles and sufferings if the students are not to get Diploma though they are able to pass the examination better than other students, why should I take so much trouble in this work? On account of this reason in addition to some other reasons which I do not want to mention here my interest in the Institute is going down gradually for the last few months. I know it is not fair, but I cannot help. I have decided, unless I get this benefit for students, not to trouble myself. Further I do not want to trouble myself in turning students from their ancient custom of being in schools until they are old.

I have allowed the use of my buildings for the duration of the war. That period ends today. I promised that I will be the Honorary Director. That also has ended with one full year. Therefore nothing is there to blame me, if I leave the institute from today.

Now the Hon'ble Minister has seen the institute, records, students and everything. If he is satisfied he may please grant my request and order the Examination Board to award Diploma. My request to the Hon'ble Minister is to issue orders and not to recommend, because no recommendation

can turn the Members of the Board as they were also in the same type of schools started at the time of the East India Company and they may not like to see or have modern methods adopted for the modern generation. They may say that the standard must be the same in the whole Province. It is true. They can bring all the other Institutes to this standard. Because of this inconvenience they should not refuse to give value for efficient and best standard. In case the Minister cosnisder that this is not possible I request him to kindly accept my resignation from today in order to attend to my own work which has been neglected for a long time. Further one of the departments in the Government is making me unfit to hold this post and before they do so I would like to retire honourably from this post with your permission. ...."

Replying to my speech, the Hon. Mr V. V. Giri said:

"Mr Naidu is an old friend of mine and when we started the All-India Planning Committee, Sir M. Visweswarayya and myself thought that he must have the first place in that Committee. He is a practical Engineer of a type not easily found in this country. I do not wish to flatter him in his presence. And I always thought of dealing only with the strikes of students or strikes by workers, but never strikes by employers and managers of big institutions. Mr Naidu, you must have known sometimes to your cost and sometimes to your advantage, is not an easy person to deal with. But I am absolutely certain he has a heart inside which is quite soft. I know he does not mean executing a

threate. It is only a reminder to Government to be very careful in managing the institutions of this country. I could see a good deal in what he has stated. As he is a Super Engineer, you will by putting more years be super engineers also which position may not be got by other Polytechnics. I would certainly examine the question from the point of view of the hours that are spent in the institution both by the lecturers and students, and see whether similar things cannot be done in other Polytechnics and I shall make Mr Naidu responsible for that also. He wants to get ont of the Institution. He will have to get into many other institutions throughout the length and breadth of the land. Therefore, there is no use of his being selfish and saying "Coimbatore is the only place for me and the students of Coimbatore are the only students with whom I am concerned". He must produce and tell me "here you are in one or two years we can produce similar students that we are producing in Coimbatore" and if he proves to me that it can be done I am sure Government will take his honorary services always and he must really set up an example to other institutions and tell them as to what they should do.

Anything that we can do to reduce the course certainly will be duly considered by the Government and with this promise I want Mr Naidu to withdraw his atom bombs that he wanted to level against us and I am certain that with the help of Mr Naidu the Polytechnic not only in Coimbatore but other Ploytechnics established in other parts of the Province will be a success. He is our future hope. I am certain

he will render benefit to other institutions so that they, young men, who are in the other Polytechnics today will even remember him through life.

I am pleased at the way in which practical work is being taught to students here and I am absolutely certain that when you finish your course and take your diploma you will become very satisfactory engineers and it is my job and the Government's job to see that you are placed in life very well..... .. ...."

In this connection, again, a portion of a letter written by the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, is given below:

> " ......I consider, therefore, that the suggestion to grant Diplomas in the second year is not sound and cannot be applied generally to the whole province. Mr G. D. Naidu is a capable, hard-working and most enthusiastic automobile engineer and I dare say, by his drive, he may produce in 2 years results which other institutions or individuals cannot produce in 4 years. But unfortunately, there is only one G. D. Naidu in this Province and what may apply to him cannot possibly be made applicable to the generality of men in the Province. Since Mr G. D. Naidu, however, insists on Diplomas being granted at the end of the second year and since he has made this a condition to his continuing as Honorary Director, he may be informed, that a special meeting of the Board will be convened

for the purpose and the decision thereof will be communicated to Government for their final orders.

Of course after a prolonged discussion with the Board, it agreed to give as a test and trial to have the course for two years for two terms. The last term will be ending with the next examination. I am sorry to say here that though the Government desire to save the time of the youngsters, somehow or other they are not able to make all arrrangements for the success of the scheme.

This is due to red tapism and wornout rules and enactments in connection with appointments, syllabus, examinations and other matters connected with the Polytechnic.

In the course of an address on the occasion of a party held in honour of the Hon. Mr B. Gopal Reddy, Minister for Finance, Government of Madras, on 1-6-1947, I said:

"......If you bring out a law (abolishing old rules and acts) that punishment for blackmarketeers, corruptionists and hoarders must be ten or twenty years rigorous imprisonment in addition to confiscation of the whole of his individual and family properties instead of passing public safety ordinances and other criminal procedure codes, corruption, blackmarketting and hoarding will not be in existence. Though the percentage of illiteracy in our country is more than in any other country, in general they are more sensible than the people of several other countries. They are adapted for hard rules and they are not for the present philosophical

acts and rules. So this is the one fundamental code to be prepared and brought into action before any Government take reins in their hands. Then and only then a Government can govern a nation and make everything as national assets, which automatically results in the entire nationalisation of the country. Before this is done Government should not dream of nationalising anything. On the other hand, if they try to nationalise anything it may only be termed as the nationalisatiom of corruption. In fact a pamphlet came out in the form of proof, but did not come out in print, because in the meanwhile the Government changed and stopped nationalisation. Perhaps that pamphlet may come out again if nationalisation is started before making their foundation strong on this basis.

I would like to know 2 points clearly. Will you be able to abolish the old codes and bring a new code as mentioned above? Will you be able to put down corruption and misbehaviour of the public as well as the Government machinery with the present rules and acts? If both these are not possible what is the use of the present Government?

In general some difference is growing between Northern India and Southern India. Though the the leaders are trying to patch up, I think it cannot be mended up. Perhaps leaders like you may not agree with me. But we people, who are mingled with the day to day life and actions can prove this. I can prove that the Central Government does not care for South India. Some seven or eight years back, Mr E. V. Ramasami Periyar started the Dravidastan propaganda similar to the Pakistan

propaganda started by Mr Jinnah. At that time everyone here thought that Mr E. V. R. Naicker became a mad old fellow or oldest mad fellow. I really thought so. Subsequently, Dr C. Rajagopalachari also agreed. Then everyone here started propaganda against both of them. Now, from what we have experienced till now, from what we are seeing now and from what we are going to see hereafter, I can say the principle of Dravidastan propagated by Mr E. V. R. and supported by Dr C. Rajagopalachari is just and necessary. When everything is recorded and open to the eyes of the public, it is impossible to hide the facts any longer. Though we don't want and though we are not willing to have Dravidastan separately, it is thrust on us by others for which we are not responsible.

At present the educational system above High School, which is College Course is not profitable. So the present Colleges are not Colleges of profits, but Colleges of losses. As the Minister for Finance if you abolish these Colleges of losses and if you are able to make them as Colleges of profits there won't be any financial difficulty at any time. I am sorry I have no time to explain here how to transform the Colleges of losses into Colleges of profits. Hence the entire system of education should be changed for making our youngsters useful citizens, on which the development of our country depends. Apart from these losses, you can avoid wastage in several departments such as P. W. D., Excise, Textile, Control, Revenue, Police, Taxation etc. If I say here that hospitals too are to be abolished to avoid waste, everyone here will mock at me. But there

are other methods in place of hospitals for saving the national wealth and to keep up health in a high level.

My present request to you is to sanction finance for the introduction of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering courses apart from the existing courses. Further, in order to give facilities for more number of students all the 4 courses must be two years diploma course and one year certificate course. For Automobile and Radio Engineering, I have already sent proposals and for the other subjects I am sending now. If the Minister is kind enough he can sanction finance immediately so as to select students in the beginning of next academic year. Of course, Government may raise some objection saying that no proposal or scheme has been drafted and passed yet. It is not a difficult problem to draft a proposal within a week's time and get sanction. They may also say that equipments are not available. I am prepared to have the entire equipments within 30 days from the date of your approval. Perhaps even you may say that it is not possible and that this is not in your portfolio. But I have already done it in the case of Arther Hope College of Technology; within 42 days I have provided place and preliminary equipments. In the same way I can provide even better facilities within 30 days. No doubt, it is very difficult to accommodate all these courses. There is a proposal to shift this Poytechnic to where the Madukarai regiment was stationed. Though it may take some time I will manage somehow or other even placing my residence, which will be more than enough for this purpose. Whenever you wanted a portfolio in

the Ministry you can get it and whenever you are disgusted you can leave it in a moment's notice. I think this is the best opportunity for you to do some substantial work by according sanction for this as the Finance Minister.

I have experience that when one Party Government start some scheme, unfortunately another party comes to power when it changes the scheme whether it is bad or good. Perhaps you will remember a decade back, I offered the whole of my business, worth at that time nearly Rs. 18 lakhs, to the District Board in order to utilise the profits for industrial education. When they declined, I offered to all the Municipalities in the district and the Municipalities too refused due to party politics. Then I arranged a dinner in your honour and invited all the chairmen and commissioners of municipalities and explained in your presence a scheme to take up this business by all the municipalities and to utilise the benefit of the business for the industrial education of the youngsters of the district. There were 2 or 3 proposals and you advised to choose one—the best scheme. But except one, all the other municipalities refused. I clearly mentioned that I did not want any profit. It is a pity that they refused such an offer. At that time I did not offer to the Government. But now I offer to help you and I hope you will accept my help. I hope before I spend or exhaust my energy you will do this. Before I take any work drastically in the industrial development or destruction I will have the satisfaction of completing at least this work.........".

Though the Honourable Minister for Finance had much desire to sanction the scheme and introduce Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Courses, after having personally seen the building and equipment, he discussed with other departments situated in the old old secretariat and someboby would have told him it is not possible. Therefore then he too was compelled to reply to me that it is not possible to start these courses now.

I give below a portion from my speech delivered on 8—6—1947 at the party held in honour of the President and Secretary of the Prime Movers Panel Department of Industries and Supplies, Government of India:

"......For some reason or other by the hindrance or the neligence of the Government and by the very bad and careless treatment given by some quixotic people in the Government, the schemes are either kept pending or nearly dropped. Hence the whole of my interest in the schemes is wavering and I may perhaps lose complete interest in a short time. Because of the several unwanted troubles that have come to me, I resigned, or left from, all membership and directorship of companies and severed connections from all associations and activities. Before the war, there were 43 diesel motor factories in the whole world in which I have visited 39 factories in addition to several other types of engine manufacturing plants. In 1935, I gave some ideas of this experience to some engineers at Olympic Exhibition for some improvements to be adopted in their future manufacture. Accordingly they adopted and carried out the improvements. I thought that I

would have the opportunity of giving my experience and ideas through this Prime Movers' Panel and through several clever and expert members of the Panel for the development of our country's industries. Hence I did not give up my membership in this Prime Movers' Panel. However here also I wanted to keep quiet, but the Chairman and the Secretary of the Panel pressed me several times by telegrams and letters to attend the meeting and to decide some ways and means for the development of industries in our country. In fact on account of my indifferent health and the dreadful unwanted work in which I am engaged for the last one year or more, I was prevented from attending several meetings. Hence I requested Mr Indar Prasad, to hold the meeting here or in Ootacamund. But a few weeks back, I wired to Mr Indar Prasad that in the middle of this month there would be heavy rain in Ooty and requested him to come to Coimbatore and stay for a week to study the poor conditions of the Madras Presidency and the lamentable co-operation of the public. the Provincial Government, as well as Central Government and to give some medicine to cure this disease and thereby inject useful suggestions for the development of industry. On this request and with the intention of giving their help to us as far as it lies in their power, they have come here now. They are neither partial nor influenced by any party or by Government and as such they are going to give us their promise of help for our place. I am sure some other forces will not be able to drag their mind either to Mysore State or to Bangalore which is a part of Mysore, or to some other place in the North. Already, by some form of influence or other working,

all the National Laboratories are established outside Madras Province. I give this warning, to our Madras Government as well as the public of this Province, that if they do not take this opportunity to request the Chairman, the Secretary and members of the Prime Movers' Panel for help and fail to take anything given by them, we are going to be in the same old state of backwardness in every walk of life."

I give below extract from the speech of Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar, who presided over the function, as published in a brochure soon after the function:

At the outset of his speech, Sir R. K. Shanumukham Chettiar K.C.I.E., who presided over the function in honour of Dr Ishaq and Mr Indar Prasad of the Prime Movers' Panel, Government of India, characterised the tea parties of Mr G. D. Naidu as multi-purpose parties. He took great pleasure in calling him a Prime Mover in Coimbatore.

Continuing, Sir R. K. Shanmukham said that he (Mr Naidu) invited a Minister to a tea party and advised him how to conduct a Government. He invited a Vice Chancellor and instructed him, how to run educational institutions. He invited an industrialist to a party and taught him the methods of industrialisation of the country. His thought-provoking utterances had always retained the spirit of his utmost sincerity, his tenacity of purpose and immense educative value to the public.

Sir Shanmukham Chettiar, in his speech, said he was at one with Mr G. D. Naidu regarding the

potentialities of industrial development in South India and the comparatively step-motherly treatment which this province had received at the hands of those, who had the destinies of the industrial development of the country in their hands. But, in this respect, they must also realise their own short-comings and draw-backs. Except a few gentlemen in Coimbatore, in the rest of South India, very few persons had really taken interest in industrial development of the province.

I give below extracts from my speech on the occasion of a party held in honour of the President, Secretary and Members of the Prime Movers Panel, Department of Industries and Supplies, Government, of India, New Delhi on 24—8—1947.

"......My reply to the President's question is that though I tried my best to do something here neither friends and public, nor Government either appreciated, or supported my endeavours. I will just mention a few instances to prove this.

About half a decade back, I applied for licence to construct a bus stand with all possible comforts to the passengers, but it was refused. I applied for opening a factory for manufacturing electric motors; that too was refused. When I introduced best passenger buses with most comfortable seats (in which some of you are at present sitting) licences of such buses were cancelled; by whom? by the Government.

When I introduced modern recording machines, which can control and record the arrival and departure timings and speed of buses, it was not accepted by the Government and the Government wanted only the signatures of the conductors in the registers with scheduled timings kept at police stations, even if the vehicle arrived one or two hours late. At the same time, I introduced ticket issuing machines—the best method to detect fraud and unauthorized fares from passengers. But this also was not accepted by the Government and they wanted only the duplicate tickets written by the conductor in fact entering only 20 or 50% of the actual amount the conductor had received from the passengers. Of course subsequently exemption was given to these concerns, but this exemption was not accepted by the Income Tax Department even now in these modern days. You can see the example here itself.

In the present food crisis, a gentleman called Karuthiruma Gounder of Puliyampatti is getting 3 times more yield than what other agriculturists are able to get. It is regrettable to state, that no other agriculturist or the Government takes pains to see how this particular gentleman is able to get such high yield. In this compound, behind this wall you can see a cotton plant more than 10' in height and it has yielded 24 lbs. of cotton with 2¼" staple within a year. The seeds of this plant were sown again and the plants have grown more than 5' within 4 months. A millet plant has grown in this compound up to 18½' with more than 26 branches of 6 to 12', and other branches of 2 to 3' altogether

39 cobs, the total length of the stem being 181 Again the seeds of this plant were sown and the plants have grown more than 10' within 8 weeks.

The fruits of an orange tree here have been changed from sweet to bitter. But when a spoon of juice is mixed with a glass of water, it acquires the the taste of normal orange juice.

Some of you would have tasted the plantain fruits served in the party. This is a variety of fruit grown in these parts, but by some process, the fruits have become very sweet and soft. All these were done with very simple processes. Though some have come to know of this, nobody has taken any interest even as a curiosity, to enquire.

You can see a clock in front of this premises with 2' dial with 2 sides. This clock was made an year back and is giving perfect time and is better and cheaper than other clocks of this type. In front of you, there is a clock with 6' dial with 4 sides, under erection. I doubt, whether some of you have observed this. I want to tell you, that the cost of these clocks is very much less than that of the other clocks erected in this town as well as in Trichinopoly which are not running today, because of the intricate mechanism. These clocks have no intricate work and the mechanism is very simple. It is made of duralumin sheets without the use of any precision instruments.

You can see all of them in these premises.

I made a razor blade with steel of a special specification, which gives very smooth shave, and

lasts for years. Some of these blades were used for two to two and half years. After I was awarded the First and Second prizes for this in 1936 at the Leipzig Exhibition, two German engineers came here to see the machines and the operation. An American firm placed an order with me to supply these blades for a year at the rate of one million blades per month. Though these blades were made and distributed here since 1939, excepting Mr M. A. Srinivasan, who was then the Deputy Director of Supplies, nobody took interest to take up the manufacture of these blades, or to get any particulars of this, while other countries offered lakhs of rupees to me to give specification...........

I have invented or collected materials, or designs and calculations for more than 80 industries from amongst a list of 600 varieties and types. Of these 80, a few have been started and 14 big and small works are to be started; but all these have become today as dreams, on account of the present peculiar condition........... "

When I explained the defects and difficulties that confront the Madras Province and requested Ministers V. V. Giri, Dr P. Subbaroyan, B. Gopal Reddi, H. Sitarama Reddi and K. Madhava Menon on different occasions, none of them misunderstood me or my criticisms. But all of them asked for my co-operation and the co-operation from the public.

Though the ministers are all experts in different lines and though they are all prominent as leaders with extraordinary influence and though they are all in very great administrative positions, they have not yet understood what ghostly spirits lie between

their good ambition and the action connected with public good. I doubt even if they may know what those ghosts are, they do not want to go against the principle of obeying the Congress High Command in which they have been immuned and drowned from the beginning of their public life.

If it is as a principle they are following, all of us have to appreciate them for the sake of principle. But when one appreciates and follows a certain principle, it should not be harmful to any one. Perhaps this harm has been forgotten by the Congress and by the ministers also. It may be that they have not yet come to know what those ghosts are. I will, in that case, explain in a few words:

Ghost No. 1: Command of the Northern Government or leaders who are in the hands of a few self-interested people.

Ghost No. 2: Present administrative department with old set of rules, redtapism and members of the staff, who are experienced and practised in the same old rules for a very long time based on the foundation of ignorance, orthodoxy and corruption. This feature is prominent not only in the provinces, but in the Centre as well.

Our poor ministers and leaders are crushed between these two ghosts.

You would have seen in the Newspapers that the Prime Minister of the Indian Dominion Pundit J. Nehru is working day and night, more than 20 hours per day. Also it is true that some other Ministers and a few of the Secretaries are working more than twenty hours per day.

I have seen here the ministers working upto midnight and even upto 1 or 2 a. m. When I tried to have interviews with a few Ministers, I saw a number of visitors waiting to see them. The ministers were busy with their work, with a large number of files in front of them on the tables in addition to number of visitors.

One day I went to the residence of the Minister for Labour at 12 o'clock in the night. I saw the lights in the office room and other rooms burning. Official work was being attended to. I thought he had selected this time to dispose off the files, without any disturbance. But at that time also, I saw some visitors sitting in the waiting room. So I thought I could meet the Minister in the morning between 6 and 7. Accordingly I talked with him on the phone and went there at 6-30 a. m. But before me, there were four or five persons waiting to see the Minister. And after about a quarter of an hour, more visitors arrived to have interview with the Minister. During that quarter hour I was a witness to the Minister answering the local telephone calls and urgent trunk telephone calls as well.

Everyone of you in this town know how much our Premier is overworked, how precious is time for him and how extraordinarily he is doing his work and attending to files in his own bold and uncorruptible way. How long can our Ministers pull on with such terrible, horrible and responsible hard work? Not only will it tell upon their health, but also spoil their efficiency to work! In addition to their failing in their efficiency, they may also not have sufficient courage as days pass.

What are the reasons for all these things? The first and foremost reason is they are not independent themselves. They have to obey or satisfy and follow the people, who are below them in the Secretariat, the M L As, the voters and their opponents. Above all there is a High Command, which wants implicit obedience from them. Most of the Ministers are going to Delhi often to get instruction and direction for any and every thing from the Congress High Command. If they want to pass an act or introduce a measure for the good of the people, if they want to make any proper distribution of food or iron, if they want to increase or decrease the prices of any materials, if they want to develop industries, agriculture or education in this province, or if they want to introduce any development in South India, they have to go to the North only to get a negative answer to either most of their requests or all of their requests. It anybody goes against the High Command's directive, or goes according to his honest conscience and thus goes against the order of the High Command, he will be thrown out in no time. What happened to Subhas Chandra Bose? What happened to the Prakasam Ministry? Only because they disobeyed the High Command, they were thrown out.

Now I come to understand that our Omandur Reddiar is very independent, bold and keen to put down corruption. His actions have so far not come into conflict with the Congress High Command? When that stage is reached, he too will be thrown out by the all-powerful High Command. But I understand, in such a circumstance, the Premier himself will throw out his responsibility instead of going against his

conscience. Please remember, I am not blaming any one here; I am just telling you the facts that are happening day after day.

In return for my donations and for the distribution of my wealth for opening the Arthur Hope Polytechnic and the Arthur Hope College of Technology, and for paying some amounts to the Ramakrishna Home, the Pachaiyappa's College and the Andhra University, I got from corrupt people, titles such as suppressor of income, hoarder and blackmarketeer. The custom of the old Government was to give titles to such people only. Of course titles were given to proper people also in certain cases, by the Government only as a weapon of defence, so that it might be said that titles were conferred on proper people only. Because I know this, I never wished to become one in this group of title-seekers and title-holders. I refused to accept Dewan Bahadur and Knighthood titles.

Previously, some years ago, I once offered the whole of this business concern valued at that time about 18 lakhs to the District Board. The District Board refused to accept my offer. At that time the people and particularly the Congress people said, I was printing currency notes. I made this offer to all the municipalities in the District of Coimbatore. They too refused. Above all when I offered a library containing 25,000 volumes and Rupees Twenty thousand for the construction of a building to house the library and a swimming pool, that also was not accepted.

I was a staunch Congressite until 1921. I disagreed with several backward and conservative views of the Congress. Therefore I left the Congress

Party. Thereafter I became an opponent of lazy people whether in the Congress organisation or in other parties. But I have no particular hatred towards the Congress except the *Charka* for making yarn, paper making by hand and cottage education. Though I am not in the Congress and though I am against it in many respects, as stated above, I am a strong supporter of its policies in industrialisation, improvement of agriculture and reorganisation of education and in its aim to drive slavishness.

Generally, lectures, if they contain rotten speeches and rotten ideas and condemnation of important people and leaders, are not appreciated and nobody will ever care to listen to such lectures. But in our country, just the contrary usually happens. You can see almost all meetings of this type arranged for praising one another face to face. If any one wishes to become a leader or an influential person, the easiest thing for him is to appear on a platform and address a meeting condemning all other prominent people and leaders. He is sure to get applause from the audience and in no time he will be made a leader or a moving personality. He can expect big crowds to listen to his harangue. Now here too some of you may think that I have come with the intention of condemning others and assuming leadership. I request such friends to change their opinion. I have come here to tell you, how the facts are at present and what the real reasons are. It is my wish that the South Indians should understand what has been going on inside and what goes on still inside and outside.

Youngsters from 15 to 30 years can learn any thing easily and they can be changed easily and

dragged recklessly in any direction. Ordinarily it is impossible to change people after they attained thirty years of age. In particular, it will be only a dream if we try to change the mentality of any person after he has attained his fiftieth year. For instance, try with any man, who is accustomed to pray to gods and to wear religious marks on his face, to change his outlook. The result will only be a failure. He won't change his outlook and ideas. However there are ways and means to change the ideas of the middle people aged above 30 years and below 50 years. Threat, weakness, corruption and dupe are some such means. All these devices can change their ideas and actions only temporarily, but it is next to impossibility to change the real quality of men after 30 years of age. In the same way it is impossible to divert the path of the Congressites from the Congress to another line, because for years and years, they have been blindly following the Congress and practically they got immuned in the Congress itself. It is no use of trying to change the old Congress people. Though it is difficult to change them, we should not hate them, but only pity them if we find any defective policies with them.

Moreover the Congress people were fighting with weakest weapons for a very long time for independence and they are not trained in any administrative work. Hence we need not blame if there are still defects in the present administration.

Our work should be to change the outlook of the youngsters. They should be trained to follow the modern scientific way, which is the most needed aspect for their future lives, leaving aside the useless

philosophical teachings and blind prayers and backward movements.

Now if we take the present Government, though this is called independent Government, in reality it acts in the same old way of the old slavish Government. Though top men like Nehru, Patel, R. K. Shanmukham, Dr Ambedkar in the Central Government and our Omandur, Dr. Subbaroyan, Mr Mudaliar, Mr Reddy and Mr Chettiar are all good and capable people, they are sitting in positions from where they can do nothing substantial or good to the public at large. Why? They are sitting on the very old and antiquated machine invented and made some hundred years ago. Therefore it is impossible to run the Government which is intended for administering so vast an area, according to their wish.

As I had already mentioned, though I differ from the Congress in principle I don't hate the Congress. But the Congress people are always treating me and others of my view as untouchables, and that was why none of them accepted any of my offers for the development of industries and the like proposals. Of course there are exceptions. Mr V. V. Giri appreciated my work, approved and supported my views and induced me to start some new industries. I don't blame the Madras Ministry. The Madras Ministers also desire to develop South Indian industries. They agree with my views and they want to help me in my endeavours. Unfortunately they find themselves tied up in the hands of clerks and officers in the Secretariat or in the hands of the High Command. Though in principle we have to oppose and give trouble to this incapable Congress Government, we have to

appreciate the present Premier of our province for his bold and courageous actions in several instances. I hope the Premier and other ministers with the same courage will encourage and support our claim for the separation of South India, as our demand is just and reasonable. I am sure even if they are not openly supporting our agitation, they are also feeling in the same way as I am. One minister or another has to go by aeroplane to New Delhi daily or at least once in a week to beg something from North Indian ministers for rice, for dollar exchange, for the increment of the price of paddy by a rupee. They won't feel differently, if only they got all things they asked for, as I know the provincial ministers have been disappointed on several occasions. Hence I am sure they will support today or at a later date at least the resolution of separation of South India made by South Indians.

We can very appropriately call the present day colleges as slaughter houses of youngsters. Young people are trained in indiscipline instead of in discipline. Instead of practical workers, they are trained as lazy political workers. Instead of practical engineers, they are trained as dreamers of theories. Instead of becoming healthy citizens, they are trained to become skinny sick men. In the same way, we can compare the hospitals to robbers' den because corruption is so rampant there. Even in a big general hospital, there may not be more than half-a-dozen uncorrupt and honest people. And in minor hospitals, nobody knows how many are honest. The same is the picture of the P. W. Department and control departments. The money wasted or spent unnecessarily by way of ignorance is

enormous. Besides, these wastes make slaves of the public and corrupt people of the officers and clerks. Everything is demoralised to a great extent. If the same amount and energy are spent in proper way, we can get in the place of the 100% bad effect, 200% of a contrary effect with good results. If any one comes forward to expose these nasty things, he will be confronted to face crooked treatment and even murder.

I made arrangements to expose more than 6 cases of corruption in Coimbatore town itself Most of them ended in conviction to the parties concerned, for which as a reward, I got the titles of black marketeer and suppressor of incomes. With the single stroke of the pen of a corrupt officer, all my plans were finally crushed.

If any one dares to expose corruption and bribery, he is sure to be confronted with troubles on all sides by all available means. It is impossible to rectify these bad effects by our Government, because they are under the Central Government. The Central Government without its knowledge is in the hands of some Northern self-interested people. But in this case, one may point out that there are South Indian Members also in the Central Government, who will look after the interests and welfare of South India. It is true that Sir R. K. Shanmukham, Sir N. Gopalasami Iyengar and Dr John Mathai are included in the Central Cabinet at Delhi. But what can they do? They are there; they are taken there as Ministers to do North India work. These people also have become immuned in the North India Central Government without their knowing.

The Ministers themselves are under the control of the old Government machinery, which is under the control of a few North Indians and which is not at all fit for the need of independent India. It is impossible to change the character and technique of that machinery, because those, who constitute the machinery have unfortunately to attend now to the devil-dance of communalism between Pakistan and Hindustan, even if they are supposed to aspire for it. Therefore there is no use of our blaming them, because the murderous fight going on between the two nations is not going to end easily or immediately. But it is our duty to safeguard South India from communal warfare before any such thing takes shape here. At the present time, under the prevalent circumstances, we should become independent of the Central Government if we sincerely wish the peace, safety and welfare of our people. So long as South India is under the control of the North Indian Government, in spite of the good intentions of our Provincial Ministers, if any thing serious breaks out, it will be utterly impossible to checkmate the chaos.

On account of the blind policy of the Congress, dominion of Pakistan was created. Now what has happened? Murder, loot, arson and rape are the order of the day.

It is to be considered why at all the problem of division came to the forefront. The Congress had and has not the courage to treat all parties properly. It is a weakness with Congress in having agreed to the creation of Pakistan. The innumerable murders are a result of the weakness of the Congress. All these go to prove the utter incapability and incapacity of the present Central Government

under the thumb of a few influential parties. The treatment given by the North Indian Central Government to South India is worse than that given to Pakistan.

I want to mention here another more interesting point.

The Government announced they are going to nationalise transport.

The Arthur Hope Polytechnic is training the youngsters in automobile service engineering. This institute is entirely a government institute run under the Department of Industries and Commerce. After coming to know of the Government's intention to nationlise transport, in the capacity of Honorary Director of the Arthur Hope Polytechnic, I had a discussion with the Minister for Industries and Director of Industries and then applied for licence to run the service in Coimbatore town.

Without observing the usual motor vehicle rules, permits were granted to others. But they did not permit the Arthur Hope Polytechnic. When this was explained to the ministers and other officers, some lame excuses and evading replies were received. Once again I explained to them and then applied for licences. This time also permits were granted to others even without a formal discussion in the meeting according to the rules. But they did not give permission to the Arthur Hope Polytechnic.

While a government institute i-e, Arthur hope Polytechnic applied for licences to run city bus service, the government, which is supposed to be keen on nationalising transport did not sanction, but issued permits to private running concerns indiscriminately What can be the meaning

behind the action of the Government? I am sure that nobody can think of any other reason but heavy corruption somewhere behind the screen. If the Arthur Hope polytechnic had been permitted to run the bus service according to my suggestion to Government from the time of the first application, by this time the whole capital would have been earned. Added to this, the students of the Arthur Hope Polytechnic also would have been trained well. If the Government had permitted the Arthur Hope Polytechnic to run the service, it would have been in a position by now to know how much income can be derived from running a bus service, how much of the tax is usually evaded by private concerns, in how many ways, they usually evade the tax, and in what way a service can be maintained with abnormal gain, avoiding waste. All these points would have been brought out and shown to the old and weak eyes of the Government. And the students also would have been able by this time to take courage in their hands and take up the nationalisation of transport boldly and usefully. Can the Government guarantee that they can earn the profits as expected by nationalisation as it is started now. Perhaps they can prove that it is earning with the calculated figures written on the paper. Now one can see the Government burning their hands on the nationalisation without proper foundation and lead. As a matter of fact, other Provincial Governments are sending their men for being trained in this institute and are sending enquiries on the subject of transport frequently, with a view to introduce nationalisation of transport in their provinces in an effective manner. Now at a time when they are in need of funds for

maintaining the Government; our Government have brought into force the Prohibition scheme. Of course nobody can object to their bold policy. But the Government must devise other sources of income to compensate this loss in income and also for their future schemes. There are simplest ways to start nationalisation of transport which can be introduced within a month or two without any risk or responsibility of loss; but these ways and means were not scrutinised by any one before the Government started nationalisation. Unfortunately by blind advice, by blind conception and perhaps by innocent or corrupt ideas, they have started the nationalisation of transport, which is going to upset the whole structure of the Government on account of wholesale loss of capital in a short time. No doubt nationalisation of transport will give the best income for the nation in different ways in the way of income to the Government by way of quick and convenient transport for industries as well as public. Unfortunately our Government started on a foundation of fire by vengeance or by misleading facts instead of starting on a foundation of strong concrete basis. Hence I have raised this matter with the Ministers to go through the subject again. I don't want to mention here any thing more about this subject except that the Madras Government is doing nationalisation of curruption in the name of nationalisation of transport. For this also the main reasons are ignorance of our Government, the High Command and the Central Government.

I saw in the recent papers that the Central Government is going to spend enormous amounts on aerodromes, national research institutes, and Central

Polytechnics. Almost all these aerodromes are situated in the North beyond Vizagapatam. The Central Polytechnics also will be established in Bombay and Calcutta. The names of others have not yet been announced. Perhaps they may go to Nagpur and Delhi.

If we take appointments at the Centre, most of the clerks, stenographers and other members of the Staff for mere secretarial work are drawn from South India. As far as the key positions are concerned, they are not given to South Indians, except very few, who are there by mere fluke or due to accidental circumstances. Even in the Dominion Cabinet there are two or three South Indians, because the North Indians were in need of services of such people. You would have read the news about the Scientific Conference held recently at Patna. All the members selected are North Indians except one or two South Indians. Even those South Indians are settled in North India since several years.

A Committee went to Germany to negotiate the properties for repatriation, on behalf of the Government of India. There was no South Indian in the Committee interested in the develoment of South India. The members selected and sent by the Central Government were not interested in national industries, but they were interested only in their business line. They were not able to select suitable materials for the important need in national industries. Fortunately or unfortunately the negotiations did not complete.

No doubt there are a few exceptions in the business concerns of North India, who don't have any prejudice such as North India and South India.

The iron and steel works and other allied concerns started by the Tatas, have been situated in different places without any prejudicial policy. If all concerns are started with the same policy and all people are treated equally as advocated by Mahatma Gandhi, there will not be any quarrels as at present. The name of even such concerns or institutes is spoiled by some self-interested people who enter them. If the Tatas had ever the prejudice of North, South, East or west, they would never have dreamt of locating the Institute of Science at Bangalore. They have located all their concerns without any difference, at convenient and suitable places. However the Institute at Bangalore, unfortunately, is dragged with differential policies by some such people. Any one can see this if he goes through the inside history of the Institute.

As I had already said, if there is any South Indian in the North in an official capacity, he is there and he is hept for the benefit of North India. If Sir R. K. Shanmukham is there in the North Indian Government, he is there because the Central Government is in need of an efficient Financial expert at the present difficult time. Sir N. Gopalasami Iyengar is there because he is an efficient and experienced administrator and he can represent India at the U. N. O., since he knows all about Kashmir and no one else has got so much experience. Mr C. Rajagopalachari is taken as Governor because an able man was repuired to be the Governor of Bengal to pacify Hindu - Muslim tension prevailing in Bengal. Of course we have to congratulate Nehru on his boldness in having selected South Indians as Ministers and Governor as against the North Indian principle.

No one will ask and agitate for a Central Government here, if Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru can do things according to his Socialistic view, which is born with him. Can he put his views into action? He says he is trying, but he is unable to put into action, as no other will co-operate with him. If the North Indian Central Government allows a separate Central Government for the South to be formed amicably and later if both the Governments move in friendly terms, then only India (both South & North) will be strong and the East will become stronger. Otherwise we can visualise constant wars in different ways between Pakistan and Hindustan, North India and South India, East Punjab and West Punjab, Hindu Maha Sabha and Muhammad Maha Sabha, touchables and untouchables, Ram Rajya and Moplah Rajya, Communists and Socialists, Congressites and Non-Congressites, Brahmans and Non-Brahmans, Bengalis and Biharies, Mysoreans and Cochinites, so on and so forth and finally there will be wars from house to house and door to door, between father and son, between brother and brother and in the end between wife and husband.

The wishes of our Prime Minister Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru are not different and he will have no objection if we, the majority of population in South India, wish to have a separate Government.

This fight cannot end as the leaders think. The modern younger generation is so strong willed and persistent. When once feelings have arisen, it is better to keep one from the other and then allow both to move closer and friendly. Otherwise the bad feelings will result only in bloodshed. I need not say further more on these points, as the topmost

leaders have seen and experienced them. Therefore I hope they will settle everything amicably before anything virulent can burst out.

Though Tamilians or rather South Indians have so far been pressed down and been duped and though they have so far wasted their blood and energy, now their blood has been purified and they have got the energy and spirit to fight for their rights, as they have come to know that they will be nowhere, if they do not achieve their rights.

I saw in a recent Tamil paper that Periyar in one of his adresses said that those, who call themselves Tamilians are fraudulent black legs and Tamil Arasu is either due to deceitful nature or ignorance. One Tamil Weekly took exception to Periyar's remarks and asked him to withdraw his remarks.

I do not know under what circumstances and with what meaning Periyar said so. In a certain sense, he may be true. The Tamilians are not able to differentiate the true Tamil customs, manners and the real highest philosophy of Tamil from the bogus manners and customs and fictitious novels and philosophies. If he has mentioned with any other meaning, I submit it is wrong on his part. Whatever the fact may be, we cannot condemn his speeches. As I mentioned somewhere else, after 50 or 60 years any one is apt to miss the way in his speeches and in his actions. It can be seen amongst all leaders of our country.

Wherever we may go, we have to pick up our requirements from the heap containing so many wanted and unwanted things. Suppose we are in need of pencil. We go to a shop, where there are

pencils, paper, rubber, ink, books, nuts etc. Besides, there are one or two poisonous materials also. Except the poisonous materials, all the other materials are our requirements. But since at that time, our requirement is pencil only, we shall pick it up. We shall completely avoid the poisonous materials. So also let Periyar speak out his views, tenets, advices and suggestions from his reservoir of knowledge, wisdom and experience. We shall pick up what we want from them. When Periyar pours forth thousands of his useful experiences, why should we condemn him for one or two unwanted things he expresses. If you indulge in writing and talking about a few remarks of Periyar in this way throughout, our youngsters will be the losers and they cannot get to know his experienced views.

Though this Conference is called the Tamilar Conference, I don't differentiate this from the Andhra, the Kerala, the Mysoreans, the Travancoreans, the Karnataka the Cochinites Conferences. The area south of Bombay and Orissa is fit for a separate Central Government and I can say that it is suitable in area, in population, in climatic conditions, in language, in manners and customs and in several other respects. Therefore this conference should be taken as a South Indians Conference convened to devise ways and means for establishing a separate Central Government for South India and for separating South India from the North. This area may either be separated as Andhra, Tamil, Kerala and Karnataka provinces or not be separated as such but kept as Madras Province itself or called Dravida Nad, as Periyar says. Either as one compact province or as several

provinces, this area should come under one separate South Indian Central Government, but should not continue under the Northern Government.

Before I take leave of you, I want to give the figures of amounts going from the South to the North Indian Central Government. In the year 1945-46 Thirty Crores of Rupees from Madras have gone to the Central Government.

Customs	Rs.	8,55,41,000
Central Excise	„	6,43,26,000
Corporation Tax	„	7,53,54,000
Tax on income other than Corporation Tax and Central Surcharge ...	„	5,67,76,000
Salt	„	5,67,76,000
Interest, Ports and Pilotage ...	„	7,51,000
Light Houses and Light Ships, Aviation ...	„	2,76,000
Broadcasting, Miscellaneous Depts.	„	9,68,000
Currency, Miscellaneous	„	3,52,000

In addition, about 8 crores of revenue are derived in other provinces from cigarette tobacco of Madras origin sent in bond.

For these 38 crores of rupees, central revenue payments to Madras Province (in return) in 1946-47 are only Rs. 4,70,10,000 as under:

Central Excise — Compensation paid for suspension of Provincial measures of taxation on wholesale trade in tobacco	Rs. 22,05,000
Corporation Tax, Income Tax, etc.	Rs. 44,10,500

Therefore in compensation to Thirty Three Crores of Rupees that go to North India, we are obeying the order of the High Command and we are always kept as slaves by the Northerners.

Apart from these, the income derived by the Central Government by way of Postal Department and railways is also huge, but the exact accounts are not available to me now. In addition, by way of insurance, very big amount is going to North India. As I had already pointed out, the biggest amount that goes to the North from the South is by way of business. The Central Government declare that no foreign capital should be allowed here inside India, because the profits go to the foreign countries. In the same way, why can't we declare that South India should not allow our money by way of customs, income tax etc to go to North Indian Government in crores and crores? If these amounts are spent here itself for the promotion of South Indian business and benefit of South Indians, there will not be any necessity for teachers' strike, N. G. Os' strike, Labour strike and Communists' threats. Above all this Province of ours can remain self-sufficient. Some one may say that the problem of defence should be given the priority before we talk of separation and

therefore India must remain united. The problem of defence is not so difficult as imagined. South India can arrive at mutual agreements with the Governments of North India and Pakistan for a central and coordinated defence for all the three units, when South India remains on its own leg with equal footing with the other nations.

If the Madras Government want to declare a policy in industrialisation of South India, they have to go and ask the Government in North India. If the Madras Government desire to take some able hands for higher posts, they have to get the permission from North India. The North India Government will give permission only if the selection of industries by South India does not compete with North India industries or if such industries can feed North India. So also the North India Government will accept the South Indians selected by South India Government for higher posts in South India only in case they are amenable to North India or can take care of North India.

What kind of policy is the Government pursuing in the development of South India? No certainty of any policy in any industry. Nobody has got any faith in the present policy of the Government. A big fight is going on between the tax, the profits, the business and industries. No country has developed its business and its standard by levying heavy taxes and by teasing the tax payers. All countries developed by their proper programmes to earn more profits by the whole nation, so that the public can give to the Government big amounts by way of taxes voluntarily and without any hesitation; but not by heavy taxes which lead to destroy the industrial activities and the morale of the people. On account of the unsteady policy of the Government, the entire public are under training

now as to how to hoard money and how to evade the development of industries. Even honest people are under training to evade even reasonable taxes because of the fear and teasing and topsy-turvy policy of the Government and the staff.

With a single stroke of an order by the Government, the entire public – capitalists and labourers – will gladly come forward to support, to cooperate and to conduct the nationalisation of industries, transport or any business for their benefit and for the benefit of the Government as well.

But what step has been taken by the Government for Nationalisation? They are begging the public to cooperate, they are threatening the capitalists and labourers to cooperate with the present policy adopted in corrupt and topsy-turvy nationalisation of industries, transport and other activities. The result is everyone is non-cooperating because of the brutal and foolish way adopted by the Government leaving the very simple and easiest way for nationalisation. I have no time to narrate here such simple and easiest ways for nationalisation I want say here that instead of adopting best policies and programmes to earn more profits and to get more money to run the Government they are levying very heavy taxes for the funds to spend in unnecessary, corrupt and other wasteful ways and destroying the industrial and other advancements of the nation To rectify all these defects, and to do any thing independently for the need of South Indians, the only way is to be free from North Indian clutches. To make our South India a real pure Socialist South India, we must be free from the North. When South India becomes such a Socialist country, our Prime Minister Pundit Nehru will be the happiest man to see his Socialistic idea in force, because he is an ideal

Socialist. Unfortunately North India is in the hands of anti-Socialists and the Government also is in the hands of such people without the ideal Socialists knowing it.

If South India becomes a Socialist nation, I am sure the Prime Minister and others, who are born Socialists will follow suit and will be able to make North India also a Socialist country. Therefore before the separation of South India, it is quite impossible to see even the shadow of Socialism in any part of India, but we can see capitalism and selfish interests in their full bloom.

> Some more matter added in the end will show clearly why South India wants an independent Government.

Now what is going on here and what are we seeing?

Everywhere frequently meetings are being held. We are hearing enthusiastic speeches, nice speeches, strong speeches and hard speeches or one condemning the Government or the leaders or addressing that he or they will do this or that, but which in fact he or they cannot even dream to bring into action.

Wherever we go, we can see corruption almost in every office and in public as well.

Wherever works are started and whatever works we see, simultaneously we come across strike notices.

In almost all educational institutions, we see teachers' meetings, notices and strikes, students' indisciplinary actions, their political meetings, lectures and formation of parties.

To whichever theatre we go, we see films shown there teaching immorality, murderous actions and cunning and duping acts to the youngsters, in the name of culture and philosophy.

Every morning in the newspapers we see the news of meetings and statements praising some and condemning some.

We hear of ministers working day and night in their offices without rest and rows of people waiting to see them.

Can this Government develop any industries to avoid unemployment or will they be able raise the standard of living? Further are there any chances to see the real Socialism in our country as long as the present set up of the Government continues? Of course if we have an independent Madras Government, then we can dream of real Socialism, reorganisation of education and development of industries.

Therefore the separation of South India is necessary and urgent and the formation of the Andhra, Tamil, Kerala, and Karnataka provinces can follow afterwards.

I hope with certainty, that if a resolution is proposed in this conference that South India should be separated from the other part of India with complete independence, no one will oppose it. I have given you so much of information not with any prejudice of caste, nationality, creed or any other kind. What I told you so far are from the matters known to me. I do not know how many are suffering in this province like this. If the histories

and records of all such people are brought here, I am sure that South India also may become a veritable Pakistan.

The North Indian Central Government had done the first blunder in acceding to Pakistan. Now let them not commit a second blunder by not acceding to the South Indians' demand. By their first blunder they are enjoying the results in very bad ways. Our case is different. If the Central Government accedes to our request, South India and North India will always remain not only friendly, but there will be effective administration for the safety and good of the whole country.

Fortunately we in South India have not got strong or blunt communal feelings, as in other places. But to outsiders it may seem that very strong communalism and party feelings are prevailing here. Our communalism, untouchability and party politics had disappeared on account of the preachings of our leaders. Some years back there were feelings of Hindus, Brahmans, Non-Brahmans, Muslims, Christians, untouchables etc. Now all these differences are dead.

Let us all — Muslims, Hindus, Brahmans, Non-Brahmans, Christians, Anglo-Indians, North Indians settled here etc—become united and achieve a separate Central Government for our South India.

Previously on several occasions I received invitations to address some meetings. I spoke once in London in 1935 and in several meetings in 1940 at the U. S. A. and in some meetings at Coimbatore. I have also spoken in some committee meetings in

addition to several lectures in Automobile and other subjects in the Polytechnic at Coimbatore. In all of them except once, I spoke in English. Apart from this, I had given some Tamil talks from the Radio stations. In all these places I had occasion to speak out my experience and what I found in my practical life. I have not been chosen to satisfy the audience as musicians or magicians or the present day politicians or philosophers, who can satisfy any type of crowd.

As I do not know such kind of lectures, I have not accepted any invitations so far and also I am not going to accept any hereafter. In general if one gets engaged in such kind of public lectures to give momentary satisfaction for the public, it is impossible to do any other useful work even though he may know much of useful work. Hence I have taken this opportunity to give my experiences here, particularly for the youngsters.

I have to thank the President for giving me this first and last opportunity to give my experiences to such a big audience.

In conclusion, I thank the President and other friends here for allowing me to blow my own trumpet and I request you all to excuse me for a long speech.

Thank you all.

SOME FACTS

FOR THE

SEPARATION OF SOUTH INDIA

The following are extracts from my address delivered on 28—12—1947 on the occasion of a party in honour of the Ministers for Industries, Agriculture and Education, Government of Madras at 'Gopal Bagh':

"........Though several actions and qualities are natural we can drag that nature into our line for the general benefit. Once I placed two boxes in an exhibition. On one box were painted the words "Do not open this lid" both in English and Tamil. On another box, there was nothing. In both the boxes, counters were attached to show the number of times the lid was opened. The former was opened by 730 people and the latter by 18 only.

In the same way, once I exhibited one Robot butler, who would give a cup of fresh hot milk or a cup of ready made coffee, if one put an anna in his pocket, and one Robot lady, who would lift her hand with the saree on the shoulder, if one put an anna in her head. But the number of times, the visitors operated on the Robot butler was only one-twentieth of the number of times, they operated on the Robot lady.

Again in the beginning of the motor vehicle maintenance era, I advertised that washing and greasing for the automobiles would be done for Rs. 3/- a car. Nobody then turned up. After sometime the customers' cars, which came for petrol and oil, were washed and greased for an year free of cost. Then again when I advertised the same, reducing the charges to Re. 1/-, nobody turned up for having the cars washed and greased then also. Again some time later the same was advertised raising the charges to Rs. 5/-; then the number of

cars, brought for washing and greasing increased day by day.

Gadgets were kept for sale and they were priced Re. 1/- a piece. If I remember right, for one full year, only ten cases were sold. When the same materials were brought and exhibited for double the original price, they were sold like hot cakes.

Once I gave some pills folded in a paper to some gentleman, who was not doing well. They were very good and effective pills. Afterwards the ailing gentleman told me, that he found no effect from the pills. Then I picked up a few of a young goat's dung, which looked like very fine pills and whose colour attained whiteness under the sun and rain and put them in a clean bottle. When I gave these with the bottle, he took them and told me after some days, that he was cured of the disease he was ailing from!

Now perhaps, you may wonder why I am quoting all these experiences here. Such things are happening in the Government every day. Without the knowledge of the ministers, the Government departments are carrying out such actions like those mentioned above. Though the ministers have the desire to do something good to the public, they are not able to do any thing, because they have no chance or time to find out the defects of the present administrative machinery. Of course, they have besides, the desire to rectify the defects prevalent as much and as early as possible. ....

........I saw in the papers recently that three automobile factories are already started in Bombay and Calcutta with the help of the Central Government.

Two more factories are yet to be started in Madras and the Central Provinces. I do not know what kind of help the Central Government hope to give to the Madras Province in this matter. In case some Bombay capitalists apply for licence to start the Madras factory, the Central Government may go ahead with the scheme in full speed. This can't be expected for a Madrasi. Soon after I saw the news in the papers, I wrote to the Premier to move in the matter quickly and get licence for the Madrasis to start the factory, before the Central Government play their trick.

Now I earnestly request the Minister for Industries here that the factory should be started in Madras immediately by the Government itself with the co-operation of the public. Thus we can prevent enormous national wealth from going waste. Without the knowledge of the Premier and without the knowledge of the Ministers, national wealth goes as waste in the name of nationalisation of transport. If you start this industry to manufacture automobiles, electric motors and others now itself in Madras and later after some time, if you introduce the scheme of nationalisation of transport, the savings from the two can be utilised for better purposes and they will be sufficient for about one fourth or one half of the post-war development schemes. Besides, the machine tool factory, which is the foundation for all industries, should also be started immediately. .... What one can teach by two hundred and eighty hours lecture can be done by twenty hours of film showing with three hours of practical demonstration. I have done the same to some extent in the Arthur Hope Polytechnic, where I am the Honorary

Director. Three or Four years of education can be given within a year, with best results. But in whatever way we explain to the Government, it is impossible to satisfy them. It is impossible to make Government understand the modern ways of teaching.

The very simple way to teach all the subjects in all the schools is by way of educational films. For this a factory has to be started to produce projectors and proper films. Projectors and films should not be bought from foreign countries by paying 200 to 300% over and above their normal price. This system should be introduced province-wide. It should not be introduced just in one or two schools and again it should not be taught just to one or to students here and there. ... ...

........I want to warn the Ministers about one important aspect. If they go through the old records, pamphlets, reports, recommendations and decisions of any committee or officer in connection with the development of South Indian industries, I am sure the ministers will be misled and they connot start any industries or launch any development in other lines, because all such reports were made, issued or published by people from the North or by people, who are interested or who are immuned with Northern people, without their knowledge or misled by the fine tactics of the North. For instance if you ask the Central Government about starting a steel factory or mining industry, or diesel engine factory or an automobile factory, they will say that South India is not a suitable place and it is not economical to start any industry in South and there are no raw materials and no experts and such other lame excuses. The old

researches and old reports written by such interested persons are followed by the present administrators. Even if you, any one of the ministers, go to the North, either in the capacity of a minister or in the capacity of an officer, you too will say the same thing.

We must keep in mind how Australia, Japan and several countries in Europe developed their industries, when several of the raw materials are not available with them. Even in the North, all raw materials are not available. Then how have they developed the industries in their area? I hope our ministers will take serious notice of these things and will take daring action carefully. ... ..."

Minister Hon. H. Sitarama Reddy *interalia* said as follows:

"... ... Mr Naidu, as he says, is a great opponent of some of the established and accepted things of the Government either at the centre or the circumferance. He seems to be very much against the North. I do not know the reasons for his atittude towards the North. But one thing is certain that we in the South have not advanced as those in the North and South India is backward in industries. It would be good if he tried the North now under a new Government especially when one who belongs to this very place holds an important portfolio in the Government of India. The Cental Government now would be able help him in all the enterprises he contemplates. I hope he will revive his interest in the development of the industries for the benefit of the Province. He has been telling that he has given up the idea of improving industries. I hope he will give up the idea of destruction and come to construction.

He has given some very useful suggestions. I am very glad that he has specially mentioned a few industries like the machine tool, the automobile and the steel industries to be established in this province.

I know these are essential industries for the progress of the South and I can assure Mr Naidu that whatever complaints he may have against any particular Ministers or any Government, so far as I am concerned I am second to none in the desire to see these industries established in this province".

Hon. Mr K. Madhava Menon, who spoke next, endorsed many of my views.

Both the ministers are very keen to establish industries and improve agriculture. But I do not know how far they will be successful so long as they are under the High Command, the Central Government or directives from the secretariat. Until we reorganised the whole system, prevailing in the Government, it is impossible to do any thing.

You can see here that even if the Madras Ministers, desired and wanted to do something for Madras, by some reason or other, they are also not able to do it.

My request to the Central and Madras Governments is that they should take the South India views as friendly suggestions for necessary action. Naturally, when any one explains another's mistake for rectification,the first and foremost reaction will be anger on the latter's part and then the creation of vengeance.

Of course I hope that the ministers and leaders here and in centre will not view my suggestions as such, because they have vast experience and are beyond such prejudices.

The Minister for Transport addressed the Coimbatore Rotary Club meeting on 19—1—1948 on "Problems of Transport". The Minister for Education too addressed that meeting.

I have my own views on Nationalisation and Education. I don't support the nationalisation of transport in a haphazard way that will undermine the financial structure and moral structure of that system. Of course, I am a staunch supporter of nationalising any thing in a real Socialistic way, but not as sponsored by Russian Communism or as read and spread by our *Comrades* in India.

In the educational field also, I am not supporting the present system of education. The Minister for Education also wants to change the entire system of the present education. But we both differ from each other in the ways and means for this purpose. I had already on a previous occasion expressed my opposition to the Education Minister's formula, only in the capacity of a close friend with great admiration for his desire to do some good to the public with great persistence.

But as the Rotary Club was having the function in my residence that evening, I thought it would not be fair to discuss controversial matters in that meeting. Therefore I decided not to talk anything on the topics concerned. But the Minister for Education, my dear friend, the friendship did not take shape because of wealth, influence or personality, but had taken shape only because of his intention and persistence to do public good and benefit, in a friendly way, pointing to me in particular, said that the public are always criticising and don't give

constructive views on any subject. Then in reply I told him that I did not simply criticise. But I was explaining the defects, putting forth the need and ways to eradicate them. I had also pointed out on occasions before where and how the defects lie.

I told him further that unfortunately the Government formed some 100 years ago has become very old with a worn out body. The Ministers, who have gone into this body with new life, are not able to see or hear the constructive views coming from outside. Through their defective eyes, they are able to see only criticisms and destructive views. Is it not the fault of the Government?

After my reply, I thought he might have misunderstood me. Some days ago, I attended the meeting of the Technical Advisory Board. The Minister for Education presided. He said he welcomed criticisms and constructive views and asked me to explain there any of my views. Because of the short time at my disposal then, he asked me to write my views and to circulate to all the members in the next meeting. Then alone I understood that he is not a man to misunderstand any criticism and he wants to know how to rectify the defects and change the system. He wants to effect some change from the foundation itself in such a way as to make the youngsters suitable for the modern times and the present needs of independent India. Though he is very ambitious in this, I am sure he won't be able to do any thing freely so long as our Government is under the clutches of the Northern Government and old rules and customs.

I am giving below a few letters out of several such letters. If you see through them, you can understand what kind of change, by these obstructions, has happened in a man, who has got keen interest in the development of industries.

D. O. No. 691 PR

Planing & Reconstruction
Department
CUTTACK.
9th April 1946.

My dear Naidu.

Ever since I visited your ideal institution, I have been insisting on my Government to send a few students there for training in Automobile and Radio Engineering: Government have now sanctioned scholarships and they have asked me to request you kindly to spare as many seats as you conveniently can this year. Our requirements are three seats in each of the subjects but we will be satisfied with whatever you can spare. I am, therefore, making this personal request because I have told my Government that the boys receive a type of training in your institution which they will get nowhere in India. I have seen most of the institutions in India and my firm conviction is that the training and moulding of character for which your institution provides facilities is unique in India. That is why we are so very anxious to get a few students trained there and I hope we will not be disappointed.

Thanking you for your kindness and courtesy,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd) H. B. Mohanty.

G. D. Naidu Esq.,
Coimbatore.

Dr. H. B. Mohanty M.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab)
Dy. Secretary to the Government of Orissa,
Planning and Reconstruction Department.

No. 2101
Cuttack

My dear Naidu, June 14, 1947.

It is after a long time that I am writing this letter to you. We are all grateful to you for the facilities that you have given in your institution at Coimbatore to some of the young men of our Province to get trained in Radio Technology. The Government of Orissa are now considering a scheme to run transport service in the Province as a state concern by forming a Joint Stock Company with the existing motor bus owners. They heard from me about the excellent organisation that you have built up at Coimbatore which gives the best motor transport service available in India. Some of our Ministers have also heard about your excellent motor transport organisation from their colleagues and friends in South India. They have, therefore, requested me to approach you and seek your help and advice in the matter of organising a transport service in Orissa. Knowing how helpful you are by nature, I am sure, your help and sympathy will come forth in ample measure. We would like to build up an organisation on the model of yours. We would, therefore, be obliged if you could kindly condescend to take a few men to work in your organisation for some time to get proper training in running efficiently a motor transport service. On hearing from you, our Government will proceed to select a few men according to your advice and requirements and depute them to be trained in your organisation.

Hoping you to be in the best of health and with kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) H. B. Mohanty.

Mr G. D. Naidu,
Coimbatore.

G. D. NAIDU,
'Gopal Bagh'
Avanashi Road,
Coimbatore.

Phone: 40
Coimbatore,
10th June 1947
Ref:... ....

AIR MAIL

The Director of Visual Education,
University of Arizona,
U. S. A.

Dear friend,

I still very vividly and clearly remember our discussion when we met in Chicago and I have written to you on more man two occasions after coming here, expressing my sincere thanks for the extraordinary kindness you showed me in sending all available information about mass production in agriculture. After going through your pamphlets and books, I was indeed very much surprised to see the quick progress in agriculture with the help of the States' Government.

About two years back, the Government here took some interest in GROW MORE FOOD campaign. Of course on my part I too have taken sincere interest. In the evenings I used to make some experiments in agriculture as well.

When my pistol got rust one day, I cleaned it with kerosene and oil and to test, I shot five plantain trees at their bottom near the ground. The bullets pierced from one side to the other side of the trees. In the holes left by the bullets, I filled up some materials and gave some injections by the help of compressed air. When all the plaintain trees bore fruits and the fruits ripened, the taste of the fruit of one tree was different from the others. The fruit of this tree took one month more than the others to ripen, and it was extraordinarily sweet. Of course, I did not test the vitamin and other contents.

Because this experiment was successful, I started another injection for an orange tree. The fruits of this orange tree became very very bitter and when I gave to some of my friends to taste, they were not able to take any thing for hours together after tasting this fruit. But when a spoonful of juice of this orange was mixed with a glass of water and a spoon of sugar, it had exactly the taste of orange crush.

Then I made some injections in a millet plant. Ordinarily a millet plant will grow from 7 to 8 feet. This plant grew to 18½ feet. At the second feet it branched into 12 and each of the branches grew to 12 feet. From the 12½ feet it again branched into 14 and each of the branches grew to six feet of which some again splitted into two. Altogether there were 39 cobs. The whole length of the stalk measured 183 feet. Out of the 39 cobs, 18 were spoilt by rain and others gave good grain.

Again I experimented with a cotton plant, which is called "Naden" and grown in the eastern part of

this district. The seeds are dark in colour and usually this staple of this quality will be $\frac{3}{4}$". This plant grew to 10$\frac{1}{2}$ feet with several branches. For the first crop it yielded 12 lbs of cotton and the staple was nearly 2$\frac{1}{4}$". I understand that only Sudan cotton staples will be 2". The second and third crops yielded 6 lbs each time, but the staple was only 1$\frac{1}{4}$".

The agricultural specialists of the Agricultural College here took some seeds of this cotton plant and millet plant and some cuttings as well and are experimenting on them without success. I made some more experiments by sowing the seeds of these plants, but without giving injections to the new plants. When the second sprountings of the plantain tree grew up and yielded fruits, the fruits were only 75% tasty of the fruits of the mother plant. The millet plants from the seeds of the mother plant have grown 8 ft. within 6 ~~weeks and~~ the cotton plants 5 ft. within 4 months. I am waiting to see their yields.

Whne I attended the meeting of the Agricultural Board here, I enquired the experts of the Board about this, and they were not able to give sufficient explanations, as they are still in experimental stage and they asked me about the process.

At this stage, I very much regret to say that as a punishment for any good done by me either to the Public or Government here, I am getting in return pin-pricks and troubles from evrery nook and corner particularly now by the Income Tax Department, which is on the base of corruption. Though my friends requested me to explain the process, due to these grievances, I refused to disclose any thing here. Apart from this, I have some other best mate-

rials with me, which also have not been disclosed to any one here. But now I gladly and whole heartedly give them to you. I fear as usual in course of time I may lose these materials or I may forget and it may die with me. Due to these reasons, I am sending the test reports to you with two books containing my speeches given on several occasions. I hope you will appreciate my humble present to your university. You can use this foramulae in every respect for the benefit of the public, but it should not be sold out without my permission. And also it should not be disclosed and should be kept very carefully as I have no copies with me.

Kindly acknowledge receipt. With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd) G. D. Naidu.

G. D. Naidu,
'Gopal Bagh'
Avanashi Road

Phone: 40
Coimbatore,
Date, 15th June 1947
Ref: ....

Dear Mr Mailman,

With further reference to my letter dated 30—4—'47, I find after test, that the blades made by you formulae is not so good.

You would remember that in our talk Mr Victor offered me three lakhs of dollars for complete receipts. But I told that I have already promised to a friend in Great Britain and then he offered me one lack of dollars for the rights in the States. You would also remember that you made fun of me

when I said that these specifications should be made in India at Coimbatore and if it is not possible, it should die with me. Unfortunately for us and perhaps fortunately to you, that time has changed now. I wrote in my previous letter in a business tone and now that too has changed. On account of some misunderstandings between the Central Government and myself in which they treated me very badly and called me blackmarketeer and suppressor of income etc., (when they conferred 'Sir' and other titles to the real blackmarketeers and suppressors and which I refused to accept) I have decided to give away all materials, I have to outsiders. In that sense you as one of my friends appreciated this work; now I will give it to you with a condition, that you should give one hundred thousand blades for free delivery in India, particularly South India, for free distribution to the public, in order to show them the quality of my blades and my humble work, which is a loss for this place. You know according to a recent calculation if these blades are manufactured here, one single blade will stop the import of 50 blades, which means a saving of yearly Two Crores of Rupees for India. You know a prophet is more honoured in foreign countries than in his own. I do not mind whether they value it much or pay any credit. I tried to give my whole knowledge, wealth, health and even life to the country. But nobody here appreciated it and on the other hand, I very much regret to say that they are crushing me. Hence I shall be glad if you take up this work at least to show to the public what one can do by his continued research. You have mantioned that for the last eight years you have been

trying, but you have only reached to the nearest quality. I hope you will appreciate and accept my offer on the condition above said. On receipt of your reply, I will send the specification to you through any of my friends, who go over to the States or I will bring it myself when I came there in October. In the meanwhile if there is any safe way of sending it, I shall adopt that method.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd) G. D. Naidu.

Mr J. L. Mailman,
Pal Blade Co., Inc.,
595, Madison Ave., New York, 22, N. Y.

G. D. Naidu,
'Gopal Bagh'
Avanashi Road

Phone: 40
Coimbatore.
28th July, 1947.
Ref:... ... .

My dear friend,

I am sending you by separate Registered Post Parcel the cotton seeds I promised to give you for trial in Ceylon lands. I have explained to you all particulars in person. Of course, if you send any officer in the Agricultural Department from there, I will be too glad to explain to him everything in detail. I cannot guarantee that all these plants will be in order for a long time. Perhaps I myself may destroy or somebody else may destroy according to circumstances. I have already given the millets to the Agricultural College, but I have grown some

plants and it will take some time to give crops. Soon after I get mellet from these plants, I will send them on to you.

I am very sorry I forgot to give the sample plantain fruits I brought here. I thought I could give you the next day. But I was disappointed since you left the previous day itself. After I left you. I met Mr Khaleeli. I have promised him to give millet seeds and the orange formulae. Of course only after he goes to Pakistan, he may ask. I told you my intention to give away the automobile design which is most suitable and highly economical if it is manufactured here. Sir Charles Cunningham will be coming here next month. • Perhaps I may give it to a concern in England. Of course, this also free because I have decided, that I should not earn any thing and should not pay a pie of income tax hereafter in my life. You have asked me to give this design to the Orissa Government. But I thought unless I go there, when the construction is started, it will not be easy for them. I am not able to go anywhere and I do not want to go outside because I have lost such interest. When Sir Charles Cunningham comes here, I will ask him to go to Orissa and if they make some arrangements by the help of English Firms, it will be easier for them to start the industry. Have you written to the Orissa Government? If so, will you kindly send me a copy so that I can refer it to Sir Charles Cunningham? Of course, you know what interest I took from 38 or 39 for the automobile industry here and also you know what fight I had in the post war meetings in the development of industries. By a very big fight, I was able to give a scheme for

Madras Machine Tool Factory, which is the foundation for the development of our country. I agreed to be the Technical Director of this company on a salary of Re 1/- per month for five years. Government made arrangements to go to foreign countries to buy equipments, but it was postponed. All these have been ruined by the one stroke of the pen of a single man in the Income Tax Department. Of course I do not mind if such industries flourish in our India though not in this Province. My only ambition is that whatever materials I have, should be manufactured outside and dumped in Madras Presidency to open their eyes. You know one of my inventions I gave for America in 1940 and some of the improvements in diesel engines were given to the Western countries before the war. Still there are sixty experiments completed to start one factory for each in India. All these went in vain. After the end of the war, I had correspondence and everything was finished to start 14 major industries; 2 at Cochin, 1 at Salem, 2 at Madras and the others at Coimbatore and Trichy. For all these the Western firms agreed to invest ⅓ and I agreed to collect one third from our country. Now same as this Income tax Department, I too in one stroke cancelled and destroyed the plans of the twelve industries in last month. Only two factories were not yet cancelled. When Sir Charles Cunningham comes here somehow or other, I will settle that too. Though I am fighting with Northern Indian principles and the Central Government and doing everything for the separation of the Madras Presidency or South India from North India, now I have no hesitation to give my help and knowledge to North India, who are

able to produce any thing. I have no idea of what an amount of money going outside will be stopped by these industries. Of course, as an industrial and labour expert you know it very well. Unfortunately our South Indian People are not able to understand these formulae. Without knowing this important foundation, crores and crores of rupees are going outside from South India to North India or from India to other countries. I do not want to write anything more now. As mentioned by you in person, we shall discuss all these subjects again when we meet here or at Colombo next.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) G. D. Naidu.

Mr V. V. Giri,

Government of India's Representative in Ceylon,

Colombo.

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